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WHOLE NUMBER 2884.

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SERVICE STRIPES FOR THE "UNFORTUNATES"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that it is all over and we who have labored long and hard within the continental limits of the United States have laid to rest our last fond hope of getting a shot at a Hun, we can't help but reflect upon the seeming injustice of it all. I speak now for the physically fit for overseas duty who have been kept on duty at training schools, training camps, on important staff duty and the like. We have not been content or satisfied to remain behind by any means. It was only our devotion to duty and the hope of eventual service overseas in the thick of the fight that has kept up our spirit and our speed. In answer to all our pleading and begging for foreign service we have been told that some one had to remain behind to keep the huge war machine going at home, and inasmuch as we, in a good many cases, had been in the work from the start, we were considered best fitted for continuing same.

Many instances could be quoted where instructors at officers' training camps have seen candidates complete their courses, win their commissions, go overseas and earn a gold service chevron and return back to duty at the same training camp only to find the same instructor working night and day with "stripeless sleeves," turning out more new officers.

We were told that due to our particular mental or professional qualifications we were exceptionally well fitted for the important work here at home. If that was the fact, and not just "soothing syrup" to keep our minds off getting to France, why not stand behind those statements now and give us something to *show* for that meritorious service so that in the years to come we who remain in the Service can look any other "chevroned" officer in the eye without a flinch or a feeling of shame?

My suggestion is a service chevron of silver of the same design as the present gold service chevron, and to be worn in the same way on the left sleeve, one for each six months' service in the United States since war began. Silver chevrons should not be worn in combination with either the gold or blue ones now authorized.

ONE OF THEM.

AS TO UNIFORM CHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why the proposed changes in our uniform? For answer look at any Army officer dressed in the present style of winter and summer suiting prescribed by uniform regulations, taking particular care to notice the nonchalant sack-coat effect to be found in most of the blouses. Then notice the altogether different style of any French officer, with a properly cut blouse, Sam Browne belt, and colored patches for branch of the Service on the collar.

We who are late of the A.E.F. remember all too vividly the "Home Guard" aspect of our uniform, as compared to that of Allied officers, and trusted to Sam Brownes and overseas caps to hide a multitude of sins. We get soaked for any kind of a uniform. Why not have it a military one while we are about it?

W. D. A.

THE EX-N.C.O., NOW AN OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am much interested in how the Government intends to discharge the present officers after the close of the war, and if there is any intention of retaining some, will it be those who have proved their efficiency. Upon mustering out of the immense Army now mobilized I presume that some of the present officers (for the emergency) may be retained if they so desire. Why not those officers who have made soldiering a profession, who know nothing else, have no business nor outside ties to return to? Why not retain these men as officers?

In time of war they have proven beyond a doubt that they are competent and well qualified to hold their present position. Will they, in time of peace, have to step out for younger inexperienced men? If so, we must enlist and complete our few remaining years of service as enlisted men with nothing to look forward to but the day when we complete our thirty years of honest and faithful service and retire on possibly \$60 or \$70 per month.

Would any man that has a spark of ambition be contented, after serving several years as an officer, with an officer's standing and salary, to serve again as an enlisted man under young inexperienced officers and possibly non-commissioned officers? But what else can he do? He must serve the few remaining years or else throw these years and years of honest and faithful service away, with no trade, profession nor bank account to turn to. He must continue to soldier either as an officer or enlisted man, so why not give us a chance.

CAPT. C. J. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the war comes to an end many of us who were staff sergeants (Ordnance sergeants, Quartermaster sergeants, etc.) who were commissioned temporarily in the Reserve Corps, etc., believe we will not retain such commissions, but will revert to our former grade. This leaves us with such small pay that we will not be able to meet our obligations and live in respectable circumstances, considering the high cost of living. Will you not come forward now with a strong appeal for giving all staff sergeants a warrant grade? It is needless to say we are entitled to this grade.

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INNOVATIONS IN SHIPBUILDING.

Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson Taylor, U.S.N.R.F., who is president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, delivered an address at the annual meeting of the society held in Philadelphia on Nov. 14 in which, referring to innovations in shipbuilding, he said: "I feel that the concrete sea-going ship is still an experiment and that it is quite possible that the emergency which promotes the building of these ships will have vanished before those contracted for will have performed much service. Another novelty, even more novel than the concrete ship, is the proposed electrically welded ship which has now been under consideration for several months. There has been a vessel, perhaps more than one, manufactured on this plan in Great Britain, but the barge is so small that nothing is proved so far as the building of ocean-going ships is concerned. Electric welding certainly has proved successful in many places and under peculiar conditions, so that the proposed construction of a full-size section of a large cargo

steamer for complete tests of the method is both interesting and satisfactory." Continuing, Commander Taylor said: "When the war is really over shall we, as a nation, supinely, as in the past, permit other nations of the world to carry our entire overseas commerce? It is incredible that any administration of the United States Government shall thus sacrifice the great funds and efforts, individual and collective, that have been expended in the past two years to build up facilities, to educate men, and women, too, in order that we may have and operate ships of our own. If there are laws upon our statute books that prevent our reasonable operation of ships they must be amended. If our loading, unloading and other port facilities are not what they should be they must be changed. If there is anything which interferes with our progress upon the seas it must be removed, and if there is anything yet lacking to advance this progress, even government ownership, or private ownership aided by a judicious government, it must be developed, not for the advantage of any section or coast, but for the needs and advantages of our whole nation."

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The English of Military Communications, by Major (now Lieut. Col.) William A. Ganoe, Inf., U.S.A. (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.). The author, who is assistant professor of English at the U.S. Military Academy, explains that his book has for its object the demonstration to the military man that the ability to express ideas clearly is a big part of his profession. An officer should express his ideas definitely and in such phraseology that there can be no misunderstanding of the language used, for carelessly or improperly phrased instructions have caused many miscarriages of military plans. All military language, therefore, he says, should be of the utmost brevity and clarity, death and disaster often being the direct results of ambiguity. The first process in the planting of information and decision in the mind of the student soldier is that of defining thoughts exactly and briefly; the second that of making these thoughts so unmistakable that the most stupid cannot misunderstand and the most captious cannot misinterpret. The imperative need for this exists whether in war time or in time of peace—the need for writing and speaking concisely and to the point, and the equal necessity for "getting it right." The book will interest officers everywhere, and its great value as a text-book is shown by the fact that it has been adopted for use at the Military Academy, by Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Williams, Johns Hopkins and other colleges, and has been taken up by many of the Student Army Training Corps. The use of the book requires no previous knowledge of tactics or of the military profession; its lessons may be taught by English instructors purely from the standpoint of rhetoric. The instructor is, indeed, cautioned to avoid involving himself with tactical questions, and to depend solely upon his rhetorical ability and common sense. But the subject matter, instead of being drawn from literature in general is taken from the profession of arms in particular. The student in this course should be made to feel that the paramount object is to gain facility in expressing himself rather than to puzzle over military problems. But his interest in strategy and tactics will carry him along in so doing, and the cadets who took the course at West Point imbibed the rhetoric because of their eagerness to comprehend military procedure.

A Nation Trained in Arms or a Militia? by Lieut. Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The purpose of this well known representative of Prussian militarism is to show that a militia organization—a military system under which the land forces of the state are composed mainly or entirely of troops who spend only a short period in the ranks in time of peace—cannot be relied on to safeguard the realm in the face of the possible jealous attacks of neighbors or rivals. He recounts the development of the military machine of to-day, attributing German successes in the first period of the present war entirely to training, organization and morale. But he leaves out of account the enormous advantages that his country possessed in the early days of the conflict as a result of its having at its command the vast stores of war material brought together in the years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in anticipation of the coming struggle. Referring to the American War of the Revolution he asserts that the result was achieved by the land force which was sent across the Atlantic by Louis XVI. The author analyzes the gradual development of Prussia's military forces from the date of the French Revolution down to 1870. He frankly acknowledges that the German reserve divisions proved unreliable in the opening days of the present war, although he commends the personnel for the material spirit shown. He admits that they were only gradually brought up to a standard of efficiency to be compared with that possessed by the old troops. He gives credit to Lord Kitchener for having fashioned a nation in arms out of the essentially non-military population of Great Britain. Lieut. Gen. von Freytag-Loringhoven makes the following reference to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "The impossibility of building up in a short time an even moderately efficient officers' corps is very clearly revealed in an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 15, 1917. In it the writer comments on the fact that so many candidates for the profession of officers fail to pursue their course of training to the end."

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, by Henry Morgenthau (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). Mr. Morgenthau was the United States Ambassador to Turkey during the first two years of the world war. The story of German intrigue, of which he learned much from the German Ambassador himself, wherein it was planned to make Turkey a pawn for Germany; the Armenian massacres, which Germany condoned; the inside facts about the Dardanelles and the carrying of the war by the Allies to Turkish territory—the inside history of these movements was told him not only by the German Ambassador but by members of the Turkish cabinet. The book is interesting as well as historically important.

Practical Aviation for Military Air Men, by Major J. Andrew White (Wireless Press: New York). Major White, who is also the author of the Signal Corps Manual, signs himself "Chief Signal Officer, American Guard." He explains that the volume is a text-book for intensive study by men preparing to become military aviators, containing all the knowledge of fundamentals required prior to actual flying and air combat, but adds that it contains "no frills, anecdotes or personal narratives. No romance or reminiscence. It is a practical get-down-to-business text for intensive study by prospective aviators." The principles and theory of flight; nomenclature, assembly and rigging; care and repair of airplanes; operation and care of aeronautical engines; principles of general and cross-country flying; reconnaissance, map reading, signaling and co-operation with military bodies; radio for aircraft and its uses and machine gunning and bombing are all treated technically and at length. Many photographs and diagrams explanatory of the text are included.

The Cradle of the War, by H. Charles Woods (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston). Mr. Woods tells the inner history of the all-important events which took place in the Near East immediately prior to the outbreak of the war and of the developments which have occurred in and have been connected with that area during the last four years.

Books received include Naval Heroes of To-day, by Francis A. Collins (The Century Co.: New York); Aero Engines, Magneton and Carburetors, by Harold Pollard (The Macmillan Co.: New York); Les Pelerins de la Tamise, by Christine Boyd (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York); and Tony et sa Soeur en France, by Joseph Duhamel (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York).

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT BOARDS.

Consideration of the discharge of temporarily commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department of the Army, examination of the military records of Ordnance officers and steps toward demobilization of the commissioned, enlisted and civilian personnel of the Ordnance Department are included in announcements made by Major Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of the bureau. At the same time General Williams announces the appointment of a salvage board for the department. The demobilization board named is composed of Cols. W. R. Tschappat and James L. Walsh, Lieut. Col. L. H. Van Duzen, Major F. A. Rogers and Capt. A. A. Ricker. These officers will meet at Washington at the call of the senior member for the purpose of deciding all questions relating to the demobilization of the personnel of the Ordnance Department. Such recommendations and decisions, after approval by the chief of the department, will be carried into effect by the chief of the personnel group.

Col. John E. Monroe, as senior member, and Cols. Thomas J. Smith and Douglas I. McKay, and Lieut. Cols. Charles J. Browne and Stephen H. McGregor compose the board to consider discharge of temporary officers of the department below the grade of colonel. They will consider and take such action as they deem wise on applications and recommendations for the discharge of commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department below the grade mentioned. Their action will be final and will be carried into effect by the chief of the personnel group, Administration Division.

Consideration of the records of all temporary officers who have reached the grade of colonel, with a view to determining whether or not the services of any of them can be spared, and, if so, the approximate dates on which they can be discharged without injury to the interest of the Government, has been placed in the hands of the following board: Brig. Gens. John T. Thompson and George W. Burr and Col. W. W. Gibson.

Disposition by sale or storage of all manufactured materials, equipment and buildings which are now or may later become the property of the United States as the result of the termination of contracts made by the Ordnance Department, has been placed in charge of a board of which Brig. Gen. C. C. Jamieson is senior member. His associates are: Cols. C. R. Tenney, J. C. Heckman, J. R. Burns and Lieut. Cols. D. K. Schurleff, J. H. Watkins and Winthrop Sargent, Jr. This board will be guided by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic orders and regulations, so far as these may be applicable, and by such instructions as may be issued by the Chief of Ordnance.

Permanent organization for the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Ordnance Department is now occupying the attention of a board named by General Williams, composed of Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, Cols. W. W. Gibson, Earl McFarland and J. L. Walsh, with Major A. W. Borden as recorder. It will work in cooperation with a similar board to consider the subject of arsenal facilities required for work of manufacture and repair hereafter to be performed by the Ordnance Department. In naming the permanent organization board General Williams particularly invited the members attention to the desirability for the organization of a large Ordnance field force which will be required for the maintenance of the reserves of artillery material

on hand after the war, a part of which may be used for the instruction of line troops. The organization of training facilities needed for the Ordnance Department at its various plants and establishments for the development of the technical personnel will also be considered.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson, Cols. W. W. Gibson and Leroy T. Hillman, Lieut. Col. W. P. Barba and Mr. W. H. Marshal comprise the membership of the Arsenal Facilities Board. This board is to consider the subject of the arsenal facilities and work of manufacture and repair which should rightly be performed directly by the Ordnance Department and will prepare and submit a project showing the distribution of the work, the capacity to be provided and the number and location of the arsenals proposed.

FOOD SUPPLIED THE A.E.F.

The Division of Army Subsistence has completed a preliminary statement of the quantities of the principal food supplies it has forwarded to the armies overseas since the beginning of the war down to the last day before the signing of the armistice. In connection with the summary printed below, it should be said that the flour, in weight nearly half a billion pounds, was pure wheat of the best quality. The beef, which was refrigerated, also was first quality. The Subsistence Division sent in canned goods and bacon together slightly more than it did of fresh beef. The quantity of sugar for the Army ration was not cut down and was sufficient for the men to have all they needed. The summary of shipments to the Army follows:

Flour, 493,162,058 lbs.; beef, fresh frozen, 213,034,473 lbs.; canned meats, 118,183,810 lbs.; bacon, 115,415,372 lbs.; sugar, 97,627,445 lbs.; beans, baked, 54,496,008 lbs.; beans, dry, 38,832,171 lbs.; tomatoes, canned, 77,335,095 lbs.; prunes, 13,709,341 lbs.; jam, 24,723,283 lbs.; cigarettes, 1,936,159,687; other tobacco, 26,972,129 lbs.; milk, evaporated, 39,918,202 lbs.; hay, 136,852 tons; bran, 22,273 tons; oats, 267,926 tons.

The American Expeditionary Force uses, for the troops in the field operations, very little food of which there is danger of spoiling. Meats are practically all canned and consist of canned cornbeef, canned fresh roast beef, canned hash, salmon, sardines and canned bacon. Soup is issued in cubes. Potatoes which have been dehydrated, trench bread, dried beans or peas, jam, coffee, sugar, salt, evaporated milk and sweet chocolate are the other principal items of the field ration. Other dehydrated vegetables, and, if practicable, fresh potatoes, may be substituted for dehydrated potatoes. Dried fruit is alternated for jam, and candy is often substituted for sweet chocolate. Whenever possible, soft bread is issued instead of trench bread. Smoking tobacco is issued only to troops who desire it; cigarettes and chewing tobacco being issued instead if desired.

ARMY DISCHARGES UNDER THE EMERGENCY.

In the voluminous issue of statements following the end of hostilities, from various official sources, it was quite comprehensible that there should have been misquotations in the daily press. Even General March, whose statements are accurate at all times, was misquoted, thereby adding to the confused state of mind as to the details of the demobilization made public by the Chief of Staff on Nov. 16. On Nov. 23 General March set this statement right by saying that all men now in the Army will be offered a chance to enlist in the Regular Army, not in any "new force," for under existing law the only permanent active force is the Regular Army. He added that there are approximately 30,000 seven-year men in the present enlisted personnel. Of course these men will not be discharged, but the men who were taken in up to the time that voluntary enlistments with the privilege of discharge at the end of the emergency were stopped last winter will be allowed to be discharged at their own option. As to the outlook for re-enlistments, General March remarked that he was no prophet. When the functioning of the temporary military law known as the Selective Service Act terminates as a result of a proclamation of peace, and until Congress changes or enlarges the provisions of the National Defense Act, our reliance for military protection falls entirely upon the Army of the United States as defined by the National Defense Act, to wit: (1) The Regular Army; (2) the Volunteer Army; (3) the Officers' Reserve Corps [and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps]; the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

STATUS OF THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Statements relative to the return of the commissioned personnel of the Army to civilian life have apparently left officers of the Army Officers' Reserve Corps in doubt as to their exact status. This doubt has now been cleared away by the announcement of General March that the status of those officers who entered the Army in the O.R.C. is temporary, for the emergency as determined by the President. Although all the officers of the Reserve Corps were originally commissioned for five years, the change of commission to one "for the period of the emergency" was made by General Order No. 73, thus terminating the five-year provision. This opens the way to the listing of the officers in three classes for the purposes of demobilization: Those who desire honorable discharge at the earliest moment; those

who are willing to hold themselves available for future service as Reserve officers; and those who desire commissions in the Regular Army. In this latter connection it is of interest to note that General March says it is for Congress to determine how Regular Army commissions shall be opened to former National Guard and other officers now in the former National Army, and especially to provide the method by which these officers may rank higher than second lieutenant in the Regular Army. The War Department, as has been announced, is working out bills embracing these provisions, and General March stated that the reorganization bills will be made public about the time they are introduced in Congress.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

How greatly the country was concerned over the ravages of influenza in the Army and Navy camps may now be stated since the epidemic has nearly subsided. While the official health reports of both Services have stated absolute facts, these facts caused thousands of persons much concern, with a result that each week the Medical bureaus of the Army and Navy were literally inundated with letters of inquiry, of censure, or of commendation. Added to these were suggestions and recommendations and advice from many physicians, expounding cures and treatments and the like, though the official reports showed by the steady decrease in the number of new cases that the epidemic was steadily spending itself and the situation was well under control. It may be stated that in order not to make the Navy liable to a charge of courtesy in answering these many letters, for which work there was unavailable the large number of clerks that would be required, it was deemed advisable to withhold from publication the detailed Navy medical reports. The Navy health report, as probably noted, has been issued in general terms and the figures used covered the aggregate of all men in the Service in this country. Every assurance which carries the weight of official approval may be given the friends and relatives of officers and men in the Army and Navy that the sick in the camps have been and are being given the benefit of the best treatment known to medical science. Everything possible is being done for the men, and it is confidently expected that when complete reports are available at the complete abatement of the malady, they will be highly creditable to the Army and Navy medical officers and extremely satisfactory to the nation as a whole and to civilian medical practitioners particularly.

DRAFT RECORDS TO BE PRESERVED.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued instructions to draft executives impressing upon them the vital necessity of preserving all records of the registration of America's man power. Calling attention to the fact that the proper and just administration of the War Risk Insurance Act and of future pension laws will, in many cases, depend almost exclusively upon the data contained in the local boards, which will also have vital relationship to charges of desertion or delinquency involving the honor of thousands of men, the Provost Marshal General has announced to the executives the procedure to be followed in caring for the records. He also points out that it is from these records that the history of the war must in good part be compiled. In addition to the fact that they will be of prime importance in connection with man-power in case of any future war. The records are to be properly sealed by the boards and held subject to further instructions from the Provost Marshal General. No information concerning the records is to be given out except upon written instructions of the governor of the state or the Provost Marshal General's office. General Crowder anticipates that since physical examination, induction work and classification by district boards have ceased the work of initial classification by local boards may be practically completed before Nov. 30 except for late registrants, and no late registrants are to be classified whose questionnaires are received after Dec. 9.

SICK AND WOUNDED TROOPS FROM FRANCE.

An Army transport from France arrived at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on Nov. 23, with twenty-four officers and 426 wounded and convalescent soldiers. The men were quickly transported across the Hudson river to New York city and taken to the new Army Hospital No. 3, at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue. These were the first patients of the new hospital, which was formerly a large department store, and was opened on Nov. 23 with a staff of forty-five Army surgeons, 400 enlisted men and seventy Army nurses, all in command of Major W. J. Monaghan, M.C., U.S.A. Some of the returning men had almost recovered from their wounds, while others had to be carried from the transport to the ambulances on stretchers. Some men were from the 165th Infantry, which went to France as part of the 77th Division. Others were from the 103d Artillery of the New England Division; the 28th Infantry; the 322d Infantry of the 81st Division; 11th Infantry; 167th Infantry, 83d Division, and the 21st Engineers. The new hospital is designed to care for 4,000 men. The War Department has announced that the number of sick and wounded soldiers who returned to the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces for the week which ended Nov. 15 was 1,046. The men were sent to Army hospitals for physical reconstruction.

THE PERSONNEL AT FORT BENNING, GA.

In the New York Evening Post of Nov. 22 a correspondent who signs himself "Arma Virumque" refers to an article which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Nov. 16 concerning the new School of Arms at Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga., adding that "it deserves more consideration than it is liable to receive unless special attention is called to it." He adds: "The most important aspect of the new school will be the personnel of the instructors. The commanding officer, who has planned and organized the project, is Col. H. E. Eames, U.S.A., who was formerly commanding officer of the School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla. He is our American authority on the rifle, a man who combines technical ability with vast common sense. I recall the comment of a British officer detailed to teach down at Fort Sill last winter, who said that any army was fortunate that included such a man as Colonel Eames. Colonel Eames has a museum collection of all the types of rifles that had been used by every national army for many years. He is an accurate, comprehensive and magnetic man, who has applied himself with assiduity and enthusiasm to his work. Associated with him at Columbus will be men who know the seven or eight departments of the work of the school, men who can teach what they know. The plan call for a thousand instructors, not one of whom may be a 'dud.' Their fitness must be a sure thing, and they will handle from ten thousand to twelve thousand young officers as students. Men from overseas will be detailed for staff work and actual war problems, as well as devised ones, will be solved in this school. Its course of study presupposes knowledge of military science. It will not interfere with or rival West Point, the War College or anything else. Such adjustments in its curriculum will be made as are necessary to train men connected with the different branches of our military establishment, and its functions will be justified by our necessity as a nation of influence in the new affairs of the world."

NEED FOR NURSES CONTINUED.

The Army School of Nursing will continue to assign student nurses to base and general hospitals in the United States, and further, will continue to receive a limited number of applications from young women who wish to study nursing. At the present time there is need for their services, and medical officers and the authorities of the school foresee great activity for them in the months to come. There are now on duty in twenty-five Army hospitals more than 1,100 of these student nurses and there are awaiting assignment 3,000. This reserve force is steadily being reduced by assignments to hospitals where arrangements have been completed for the teaching of students. The latter will not only be sent to the hospitals located in the camps and cantonments, but also to the special hospitals secured by the Medical Department for the care of the sick and wounded returned from the American Expeditionary Forces. In many colleges in the United States there has been introduced a pre-nursing course in order to assist the Medical Department to meet the demand for nurses which was expected in 1919. It has now been suggested that these colleges continue this course and arrangements will be made to allow the graduates of this course to receive credit for this preliminary work in the event that they wish to complete their training as nurses. This plan is receiving the co-operation of the principal nursing bodies of the country as well as of some of the nursing schools. Young women who have taken such courses can apply to the Army School of Nursing and if accepted will be given credit for their preliminary studies. Such applicants will be given preference. This is in line with the policy of the Surgeon General of the Army to return to civil life as many graduates as possible and as rapidly as possible in order to provide for community needs.

OUR TANKS ALL OF FOREIGN MAKE.

Very little official information relative to the American tank battalions serving in France has been available during the war, consequently there has been uncertainty as to the equipment used by the victorious Americans who drove forward and cleared the terrain for the on-rushing Infantry. The statement by General March on Nov. 23 shows there were no tanks of American manufacture, but that the equipment consisted of the French Renault light six-ton machines and the British heavies, Mark IV and V. Tank development of distinctive American design is still in the future, therefore, and that opens a question as to what portion of the Ordnance program will be devoted to this development. Nothing authoritative has heretofore been available in Washington, but it may now be said that Major Gen. William Crozier stated immediately after the battle of Cambrai that the tank had proved one of the most valuable weapons of the war and that he had instituted measures to secure them in great numbers. He added: "We believe we have produced the most effective design." The statement of General March would indicate that the Ordnance Department had never succeeded in producing a distinctive American tank under the ambitious plans of the former Chief of Ordnance. Now that it is known our tank battalions used foreign machines, it is likely that Col. I. C. Welborn, director of the Tank Corps, will inform the Services and the people of the state of progress in American tank production when the war ended, for there is hardly a development of the new warfare in which there is a more profound interest, technically as well as popularly. America had eighteen tank battalions serving in France and this unique service has made battle history that is of widespread interest.

ARMY AIRPLANES FOR POSTAL AIR SERVICE.

Following his announcement on Nov. 22 that he had decided to resign his posts as Second Assistant Secretary of War and Director of the Army Air Service, John D. Ryan held a conference with Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger in Washington on Nov. 23, for the purpose of discussing the utilization of Army airplanes for the postal service and other peace work, according to a press message from Washington. Mr. Ryan is quoted as saying that the number of airplanes already built which the Army could dispense with as a result of the coming of peace, as well as airplanes in course of production, would run into the hundreds, and that he had told Mr. Praeger the Army would be glad to sell to the postal service those which were available for its purposes. Mr. Ryan is also quoted as saying that thousands of aviators would be released from the Army at the close of the war, and that any Army avia-

tor not discharged who wished to enter the air mail service, instead of asking for a transfer, might apply for his discharge from the Army with a view to entering the new service. War Department officials wish to encourage the development of the air mail service as much as possible because they recognize that the latter will absorb many of the most promising of the young men from civil life who entered the Army and became expert flyers, and that the use of aircraft by the mail service will contribute largely to the development of the aircraft industry in the United States.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

The sinking of the Lusitania and the circumstances that led up to it are interestingly reviewed by Curman F. Randolph in the National Marine of November in a discussion of the decision on Aug. 23 by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in which he gave judgment for the Cunard Steamship Company in a suit wherein the next of kin of certain victims of the Lusitania sinking sought to recover damages from the company. The court held that the German attack was deliberate, long contemplated and intended ruthlessly to destroy human life as well as property, and that no action of the captain of the merchant ship could be regarded as a contributing cause of the disaster, so that the company was not liable. If the case is carried to the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal, Mr. Randolph says it will add a significant chapter to maritime law and diplomacy. He holds that the Allies should take action to impose rules regarding submarine warfare, establishing the rights of a submarine as a warship in respect of neutral merchantmen, so far as its peculiar construction and use permit a humane exercise of these rights. Where a submarine commander attacks a merchantman in violation of such rules he should, if captured, be executed as a pirate, Mr. Randolph believes, and orders from his superiors should not be received in evidence.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN.

The New York city canteen division of the National League for Women's Service in its annual report announced on Nov. 18 that during the year 302,880 soldiers and sailors have been served with meals. At the Madison avenue headquarters 35,189 meals were served. At the Harvard canteen, the first to be opened in New York city, 13,828 have been served since October, 1917. The Wall street Navy canteen, opened three months ago, has served 54,326 meals to men of the Services. An average of 400 men in uniform have visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in Fifth avenue daily. The Women's Motor Corps, of the Borough of Manhattan, New York city, during the year has driven its cars, which are owned individually by the members, in the service of the Army and Navy Intelligence Bureaus, the War Camp Community Service, and for other war work. During one week in November members of the corps answered 140 calls. In Brooklyn the National Women's Motor Corps League answered 147 calls in war work, and during the same week the Flatbush branch, also in Brooklyn, replied to sixty-one calls in the same period. Many phonograph records also were collected for the entertainment of soldiers and sailors, as well as donations and special articles of warm clothing for the consumptives who were to be sent to the naval tuberculosis camp in Colorado.

GENERAL STAFF ANTICIPATED GERMAN BREAKDOWN.

So accurate was the information in the possession of the War Department concerning conditions in Germany during the war that the General Staff had computed weeks in advance almost the exact date on which the breaking point would be reached. A chart was hung in the office of Secretary of War Baker on Nov. 19 on which the fluctuations in the morale of the German nation from August, 1914, to the present month were indicated. Upon the assumption that the German government had 100 per cent support of the people when war commenced, the chart shows that the German morale fell and rose under the influence of various factors. These influences included not only the military situation of the armies and the submarine campaign, but the unanimity of purpose by the different groups in the Reichstag and the economic condition of the country. So accurate was the information upon which the chart was based that the "morale line" reached the zero point between Nov. 10 and 15. The chart indicates clearly that practically every major operation of German military forces was influenced by the state of mind at home. The great war map in the office of General March also gives evidence of the extent to which Allied military intelligence bureaus obtained and tabulated military evidence.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., governor of the Island of Guam and commandant of the naval station there, in his annual report for 1918, which is dated Sept. 25, shows that the Navy personnel, including the families of officers and enlisted men, is 625, of which number ninety-one represent officers and their families. There has been no station ship at the island since the departure of the U.S.S. Supply in November, 1917. Her absence as a war necessity, Captain Smith says, is felt very much, and he suggests that a suitable vessel be ordered to the island for station duty after the war. The U.S.S. Piscataqua is now detailed as a station tug. Army transports have touched at Guam about once each month. A request has been made for an increase in the Marine force. An increase in the radio installation is also recommended. Communications have been exchanged with San Francisco, Hong Kong and other places. The health of the island is said to be good. The greatest menace to health is reported by Captain Smith to be intestinal parasites, and hookworm infestation exists. There are no civilian physicians in Guam, consequently the Navy surgeons are charged with the care of the health of the entire population.

MEETING OF SOCIETY OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The Society of American Officers, which has its headquarters at the Army and Navy Club, No. 18 Gramercy Park, New York city, recently held its annual meeting, at which the following officers were elected: President, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; vice president, Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate; secretary, Major Walter G. Elliot, N.G.N.Y.; assistant secretary, Major Robert C. Lawrence, N.G.N.Y.; treasurer, Major Jacob C. R. Pea-

body; assistant treasurer, Major William H. Palmer, N.G.N.Y. The society was founded many years ago to keep an historical record of the origin and career of American military and naval commissioned officers, especially those who were not graduates of the U.S. Military Academy or of the U.S. Naval Academy. The record of deeds of valor and other matters of interest which have taken place in the present war, it is felt, should not be lost as was the case to so large an extent in the Revolutionary, Civil and other wars in which this country has been engaged, and it is hoped that with the aid of the officers who have taken part in the war about to end many such records may be obtained and saved. The society admits only active members.

REDUCTIONS IN RANK UNPOPULAR.

"The reduction of Army officers to lower ranks is not popular with the people," says the Morning Star of Rockford, Ill. "By way of retrenchment it does not appear to be needed and cutting salaries in these times of jubilation is at least untimely. The men who performed such admirable service in bringing the Army into action, who trained men in the camps and afforded the great civilian body such fine examples and such soldierly inspiration deserve to be retained in the ranks they rose to in the National Army. Compared with millions which were, probably out of necessity, wasted in the great scheme of war, the small salary savings made by the reductions of these officers are negligible. When the country so quickly roused itself to the need of training and equipping an army, it fell back upon the professional soldiers, and particularly the officers of higher rank, as its best asset. To immediately reduce them in rank when peace was declared savors of a sort of ingratitude, although such a thing was not intended. When the military plan of the future is developed this seeming injustice should be corrected."

FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOLS.

Advices from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., indicate that the Army Service Schools there may be reopened in a few weeks. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., received a letter from the War Department recently asking what troops would be needed there, and what would be necessary for the reopening of the schools. Colonel Fuller in reply stated that the buildings and everything along that line are in readiness, and that the barracks being empty at present would accommodate the soldiers that are needed in the school work. Colonel Fuller also informed Brig. Gen. Peter Murray, on duty with the General Staff at the War Department, that the officers' quarters with temporary occupants in them at present can soon be placed at the disposal of the families for the instructors and student officers. He mentioned that everything about the school buildings is in good shape and all that is needed is to detail the instructors and troops that is necessary for the school work.

WASHINGTON PROFITEERING.

Writing of what she characterizes as "Washington profiteering" the wife of an Army major stationed in Washington says: "A double room and bath, no electricity or heat other than a foul-smelling gas stove, hot water at rare intervals, scant covers on the beds, two long flights of stairs to walk, costs two of us \$110 per month. All there is to recommend it is a central location. In New York, across from the Astor, one can always get a huge double parlor with hot water and a good pretense at heating, gas to be sure, but on first floor and handsomely furnished, for from \$10 to \$14 weekly. This applies to-day all over New York in old type houses such as I am suffering in here. At night one can freeze while studying or invite gas poisoning from a leaky heater. When I am ordered away and get my trunks to the station how I'd like to return and set fire to this house."

HIGH AMERICAN OFFICERS DECORATED BY JAPAN.

Announcement was made by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to Secretary of State Lansing on Nov. 22 that the Emperor of Japan has conferred on Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States at the Supreme War Council, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun; while Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of Paulownia. The Order of the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure was conferred upon Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of Embarkation, and the Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun upon Col. Constant Cordier, U.S.A., and Col. Harry H. Patterson, U.S.A., both of the General Staff.

AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN FRANCE.

For the information of those persons interested in knowing what American divisions were overseas when hostilities ceased on Nov. 11 the War Department gives this concise list: Divisions from 1 to 8, inclusive, though not the entire 8th Division, a portion remaining in this country; Nos. 26 to 42, inclusive; and Nos. 76 to 92, inclusive. All these divisions were organized last year. All other divisions, which numbered up to the 101st, remained in the United States.

TRANSPORT OPHIR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The U.S. Army cargo transport Ophir was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Gibraltar Nov. 11, with the loss of two of the crew. The vessel was en route to Marselles, France, with Army supplies, which also were lost. The fire started while the ship was at sea. The men lost were Grant Comstock, Oakland, Cal., and Oscar Wilson, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

COAST ARTILLERY PERSONNEL.

"It is probable that the present personnel of the Coast Artillery will be kept in service for at least a year after the conclusion of the armistice," says a statement by the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., printed in *Liaison*, the school paper, on Nov. 16.

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

Progress of Demobilization.

In his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Nov. 23 Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"In its advance through Luxembourg and Germany the American Army, as you see from the way it is indicated on the map apparently is making for Coblenz. The French are occupying the sector to the east and the British the sector to the north. Our latest report from the Army shows that we have advanced fifty miles during the six days from Nov. 17 to Nov. 22, and we still have seventy miles to go before reaching the Rhine near Coblenz. At the present rate it should take us about to Dec. 1 to reach that final position. We have a report from Italy showing that one American battalion of an American regiment is now at Cattaro and one battalion at Fiume, and the third will probably take station at Trieste.

"The demobilization on this side has been going on steadily during the week. On Thursday I went up to Camp Dix to see how things were going on there, and they had reached the point where they were turning out some 200 men a day. That comprises everything, the turning in of guns, equipment, etc., and changing each man up with such articles as he has lost, physical examination, and furnishing them with money and transportation from the camp to their homes. In preparing for the demobilization the commanding general had asked all the men where they proposed to go so as to make the proper arrangements with the railroads to take them to the proper destination; and practically the entire command wanted to go back home. The Railroad Administration at the request of the War Department has during the week reduced the expense home of the soldier to two cents per mile instead of three cents, so that the men now are in better shape financially to reach the state from which they came.

"The demobilization of our forces abroad has engaged the attention of the War Department during the week. In the early part of the week I cabled General Pershing giving him authority to send back to the extent of available transportation such troops as would not be ordinarily used in an army of occupation. Those troops would be railroad artillery, army artillery, gas troops, tank corps and the skeletons of certain divisions, the privates of which had been used as replacement troops.

Organizations to Return from England.

As the number of casualties in the A.E.F. increased General Pershing filled up divisions by taking men from certain divisions, and he retained, in some cases, the officers and non-commissioned officers, of the divisions from which the men were taken as a sort of skeleton organization. Under that authority General Pershing designated to return to the United States the following organizations from England. (These organizations will be sent as rapidly as transportation becomes available, and, of course, you can see from their number that they will not be sent back at one time. This could not be done):

"Aero Squadrons Nos. 156, 167, 187, 188, 211, 216, 219, 225, 226, 228, 234, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267, 268, 282, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 325, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 349, 350, 356, 361, 371, 377, 378, 823, 824, 831, 832, 833, 834, 836, 837, 838, 839, 868, 852, 812, 906, 1,107, 177, 210, 220, 234, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 478, 479, 92, 140, 349, Construction Companies Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, No. 1 Sailmakers Draft; Aircraft Acceptance Parks Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 Handley-Page Training Depot Station; Photographic Sections No. 69, 70, 71, 72; and certain radio detachments. In the A.E.F. there have been designated for return, the following: 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 84, 86, 87 Divisions—46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 74, 75 Regiments of Coast Artillery, and 65th, 163d Field Artillery Brigades.

Total Casualties of A.E.F.

"I am now able to make a statement as to total casualties of the American Expeditionary Force. The following totals have been cabled to the War Department as complete:

Killed and died of wounds	36,154
Died of disease	14,811
Deaths (unclassified)	2,204
Wounded	179,625
Prisoners	2,163
Missing	1,100

Total 236,117

"During the entire period we have been in France we have captured 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers, and we have taken in German guns, howitzers and trench mortars, 1,400 in round numbers.

Reducing Supplies and Construction Work.

"In connection with the return of the American Expeditionary Force to America, which will be expedited in every way, I sent General Pershing the day the armistice was signed instructions to report to us as soon as he should make a study of the situation just what could be dispensed with in the way of supplies which had been ordered to carry on the big American program of eighty divisions in France, and during the week we have received a number of cablegrams bearing on the vast supplies and supply depots which are in France for the purpose of furnishing our Army. As these reports come in we are not only cutting off the sending of supplies abroad, but we stop contracts which would be necessary to carry out the large scheme at the same time. As an example, just before the armistice was signed, General Pershing wanted horses. The supply of horses which he had hoped to get from Great Britain and France had stopped, and upon receipt of his advice I embarked upon the scheme of transforming some of our boats into horse boats, which involved, of course, tearing out the insides of them and building stalls for the horses, and I had just gotten up to a transportation capacity of about 20,000 horses per month. General Pershing indicated, however, that under reversed conditions with organizations returning to the United States they would not need any more horses, and we immediately stopped the transforming of boats, thus saving \$600,000 in one stroke. And in all of these problems as they come up, each one is dealt with promptly so that the money of the people can be saved.

"In the handling of contracts in the War Department, I am working along two lines. I issued an order putting in the hands of the Director of Operations, General Jersey, the cancellation of all contracts referring to construction, that is the kind of construction that

goes up around camps—the eighty division program, and eighteen divisions in this country, meant the increasing of camp facilities at various camps, and in some cases it meant the doubling of the capacity. The problems involved in stopping this work lie with General Jersey. The problems connected with the stopping of contracts for supplies lie with General Goethals, and all Army contracts are handled with reference to their stopping by these two officers. Similar organizations have been established abroad since the signing of the armistice. Immediately after the armistice was signed we cabled Mr. Stettinius making him the personal representative of the War Department in the question of the cancellation of contracts abroad, and he has authority to deal in our name with all questions relating to the procurement of supplies, etc., from foreign nations for the Army. This had developed into a very large and important factor in our problems.

Shipping Christmas Presents.

"In the matter of Christmas presents, we get quite a number of letters from all over the United States asking how this Christmas package plan is working out, and I have obtained a number of photographs that perhaps you people would like to use. Acres of Christmas presents are on the docks in New York ready to go abroad, and the first shipment has already started on the S.S. Manchuria, which sailed on Nov. 22 from Hoboken loaded with 16,000 sacks of Christmas packages. Each sack contains about thirty-five of the packages, or, in all, 560,000 packages. Another vessel is there being loaded and will sail shortly. Shipments will be sent at regular intervals in order to prevent confusion or congestion overseas. In addition to the 2,000,000 packages which will be sent, we have authorized the Red Cross to send a block number of extra packages, from 50,000 to 60,000, and these will be given to men who have lost their coupons, or in some way do not get a package. This is an attempt to guarantee a package for every soldier."

Location of Units.

In response to specific questions as to the location of units General March stated that the present location of the 52d Infantry was with the 6th Division, headquarters Oct. 31 at Saizeras. No report has been received of the 2d Field Army under Lieutenant General Bullard. The 334th Infantry is with the 84th Division, having recently landed, and its headquarters was at Neuvic on Oct. 31, not reported in action. The 76th Division has its headquarters at St. Amand. Its various units are at forty-five different localities. The 33d Division on Nov. 11 was on the line in the Woerre near Marcheville. The 82d Division had its headquarters at Chéhery, east of the Argonne, on Oct. 31. Divisions which contained negroes included the 92d and 93d. The 92d was on the line in Vosges near St. Die during September. During October and until Nov. 10 on line near the Moselle. Last reported on Nov. 11 east of Moselle near Pont-a-Mousson. The 93d Division was with the French since July operating in the Champagne east of Reims and later across the Chemin des Dames. The 81st Division on Oct. 31 had its headquarters at St. Die. The 84th Division on the same date had its headquarters at Neuvic.

No report had been received from the 2d Pioneer Infantry nor of the units forming the 3d Field Army. The two Louisiana regiments were with the 39th Division (Depot Division), and the 87th Division. Neither had been reported in action. The 37th Engineers on Oct. 31 had its headquarters at Souilly. The 8th Division had its headquarters at Neuvic, having recently landed, no report of it being in action received. The 173d Infantry Brigade is with the 87th Division with headquarters at Pons and has never been in action. The 323d Machine Gun Battalion was with the 83d Depot Division at LeMans. Co. I, 52d Pioneer Inf. had its headquarters at Cheppy on Oct. 31. The 39th Depot Division has its headquarters at St. Florent. The 141st Field Artillery was last reported training at Coetquidan on Oct. 31.

General March said it was impossible to give the numbers of the divisions that were inactive when hostilities ended and their location. He also replied, in response to the question "have the Marines in France, who are not included in the 2d Division, been brigaded?" that he presumed not, "except such as were used as replacements." The 55th Regiment was with the 7th Division with headquarters at Villers-en-Haye on Oct. 31. The 26th Division was in action east of the Meuse on Nov. 11. Headquarters Company, 125th Infantry, was with the 32d Division with headquarters at Montfaucon on Oct. 31.

Other Units Located.

The 56th Coast Artillery Regiment was at the 1st Field Army headquarters at Bois des Epinettes on Oct. 31 and the 60th Coast Artillery Regiment with the same force at Les Islettes on the same date. General March explained that it was not possible to tell as yet where individual units would be disembarked on their return to the United States. The 32d Division of Engineers had its headquarters at Genicart on Oct. 31. The 6th Division had headquarters at Saizeras on Oct. 31. The 32d Infantry is still a part of the 81st Division, and was on the line at St. Die on Oct. 15.

In response to the question: "What are the divisions and location of each of Oregon troops at present time? Are they units of National Guard or National Army?" General March replied: "The 41st Division contains Oregon troops and the 91st Division contains Oregon troops. As you know some time ago we abolished the National Guard and the National Army and now have but one Army, the U.S. Army."

The 316th Supply Train is still with the 91st Division in Flanders. The 58th Pioneer Infantry (Connecticut troops) now in camp at Spartanburg, S.C., will be mustered out "as soon as we get to them."

The only unit of the 83d Division that has been in action since Oct. 1 was the 332d Regiment in Italy. No unit of the 38th Division got into action before the armistice was signed. The headquarters of the division on Oct. 31 was at Roze. The 84th Division also did not get into action, its headquarters being at Neuvic. The 30th Division was in Picardy with the British army on Oct. 19 and no report of its activities had been received since that date. General March had no report as to the rumor that the Artillery and Infantry of the 42d Division were with the Army of Occupation. The 320th Field Artillery Regiment of the 82d Division had its headquarters at Chehery on Oct. 31, the last report.

The 27th Division was last reported in Picardy with the British. The 56th Pioneer Infantry was with the 1st Army, headquarters at Dombasle. The 76th Division on Oct. 31 had its headquarters at St. Amand. Ambulance Company No. 337, attached to 339th Infantry, was last reported at Archangel, Russia. The

87th Division had its headquarters at Pons on Oct. 31 and has never been reported in action.

The New England Division.

Asked for "a short history of the 26th (New England) Division" the Chief of Staff made the following statement: "During April, May and June the 26th was on line in the Woerre (north of Toul). On July 18 it took an active part in the opening of the Allied offensive near Chateau-Thierry, Torcy and Bourges; but after a few days hard fighting it was withdrawn. It participated in the operation near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12-14. It then moved to the front north of Verdun, where it was reported on Oct. 23 in action on the heights east of the Meuse. Here it took part in the final drive of the 1st American Army. When hostilities were suspended at eleven a.m. on Nov. 11, the 26th Division was actively engaged in breaking down the enemy's defense, near Damvillers."

General March stated that Brig. Gen. Marcus D. Cronin had not been made a major general and also that Brig. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, formerly of the 87th Division, commanded the 151st Artillery Brigade of the 70th Division with headquarters at Souge, Oct. 31.

False Reports of Heavy Casualties.

Several correspondents asked questions of General March indicating that false reports were being circulated as to heavy casualties among our troops. The gravest of these was that "one battalion is reported to have been so badly shot up that a full company could not be mustered out of it." Report in that General Nichols and General Kuhn, one or both, were reduced on the field as a result of this blunder." To this General March replied: "The only way in which a man can be reduced is by order from me approved by the Secretary of War. I have given out no such order." It was also stated that "there is a report current in Baltimore, creating great excitement, that the 313th Infantry on or about the last week in October was caught in an American barrage and practically annihilated. Is it possible to confirm or deny?" General March stated, "No casualty report which would indicate this." Another question along this line was, "Macou, Ga., has a report that the captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops on the other side, has been tried and executed for having led his company to destruction." Has the War Department anything of this nature?" General March had no report of such an occurrence. He also stated he had no report which would indicate that the 311th Infantry Regiment had been "shot to pieces in an action in the last part of the war."

The Tank Battalions.

Relying to the question: "Will General March please give a list of the tank battalions serving in France, on what fronts the American tank battalions operated and details of their equipment?" The Chief of Staff gave the following list: 301, 302, 303, 306, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 344, 345 battalions; 376, 377, 378, 379 Training and Replacement Companies. Equipped with light Renault 6-ton tanks, heavy British Mark IV, and heavy British Mark V.

Responding to other questions General March said that part of the medical personnel of the Army would return in care of the sick and wounded of the A.E.F.

The historical narratives of the division will be read for publication when the war diaries, which are required to be kept in the Army, have been received from the A.E.F. The historical public narrative will be so complete that it will be impossible for anybody to add to it. It will be a day by day and hour by hour record of all actions until demobilized.

As to our troops in Russia he said: "We have the word of a British officer that the American troops are the best troops there. They have done well."

Status of Officers.

The status of officers who entered the Army in the Officers' Reserve Corps, General March said, was temporary for the emergency as determined by the President. Originally commissioned for five years, the change of commission to one of emergency war status by G.O. No. 73 terminated the five-year provision.

In response to the question: "In opening the Regular Army commissions to former National Guard and other officers now in the former National Army, does the War Department propose a law which would give them on entering the Regular Army rank higher than second lieutenant?" the Chief of Staff replied this was a matter for Congress to decide.

General March said that approximately 30,000 of the present enlisted personnel were "seven-year men." The question was then asked, "Are many of these men expected to take advantage of the discharge made possible by Section 4 of the Urgent Deficiency Act of June 15, 1917?" To this he replied: "The former question does not agree with this question if this means all those men taken in up to the time voluntary enlistments with the privilege of discharge, at the end of the emergency were stopped last winter. This question refers to those men, undoubtedly, and does not refer to the men who were in the Army before the emergency. The men who came in under the emergency will be allowed to be discharged at their own option."

CARE OF OUR SOLDIERS AT PANAMA.

Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, U.S.A., in command on the Canal Zone, in speaking of his order restricting American soldiers in the Zone from entering the cities of Panama and Colon, which cities he characterized as resembling Sodom and Gomorrah, reiterated what he had said, according to a press dispatch from Panama dated Nov. 17. "The statement I made is correct," he is quoted as saying. "My whole idea has been to guard the men of my command from alcoholism and the social evil in order that they might be fit soldiers for their part in the war. Now that hostilities have ended I am determined to keep them from these evils so that they may return to their homes as free from disease as when they came under my charge."

"After months of trying to persuade the Panama authorities to assist in keeping my men healthy, I issued orders last May forbidding the soldiers to enter the cities. Since then decrees have been issued in Panama restricting liquor selling and providing for health measures, but the low saloons continue to sell and the persistent smuggling of liquor into the Canal Zone and its sale to soldiers convinced me that no real safeguards have been effected."

"The day the armistice was signed the cities witnessed scenes of drunken disorder quite unprecedented. That night I was speaking before an audience of several thousand Americans, among whom were hundreds of my

men. I thought it the proper time and place to emphasize the idea that the end of the war would not mean the end of the desire of the American people to guard their soldiers from such evils as the Isthmian cities offer. So long as I command here vigilance in this respect will not be relaxed.

"I feel the utmost friendliness for Panama and her people, but I will not compromise with alcoholism and the social evil, whether in Panama or the United States. That is what my reference to Sodom and Gomorrah meant, and that is where I stand."

OUR MARINES IN THE GREAT WAR.

When the history of the great war is written the battle record of the U.S. Marine Corps will show that in every engagement the Marines rose to their established standard as a fighting unit. They were ready for each emergency and responded with enthusiasm and spirit wherever the fighting was hottest. The first detachment of Marines, a regiment of 2,700 men equipped as infantry and under the command of Col. Charles A. Doyen, sailed June 12, 1917, from Philadelphia, with the first expeditionary forces. It arrived at St. Nazaire, France, on the 25th of that month. This regiment, known as the 5th, had received its training in Hayti and San Domingo, where it had had a rather quiet and peaceful existence for more than a year. Upon arrival in France the 5th Regiment was assigned to the 1st Division and went through the instruction in the training area. They were then ordered to act as guards at various places, including General Pershing's headquarters.

In the meantime in this country another regiment of Marines was forming for overseas duty. This, known as the 6th Regiment, arrived on the other side before Christmas of 1917. It was not until January of the present year that an infantry brigade was formed consisting of two regiments of Marines with their machine gun battalion, and the 9th and 23d Regular Infantry. This brigade was sent to the training area north of Toul and Grandecourt and assigned to the 2d Division. On March 18, 1918, the 2d Division, under the command of Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., was ordered to a six weeks' training tour of duty in the trenches with the French on the heights of the Meuse southeast of Verdun. After that the division was sent to a sector with French troops in the region of St. Eparpes, where it held the line for about two months. This was considered a quiet assignment at first, and most of the time was spent in training. Then it was ordered to a position in a sector that was occasionally under fire, and here the first casualties were experienced, though nothing of a serious character. In this position the Marines had their initial baptism in actual warfare. Meanwhile the machine gun battalion of the Marines had been assigned to duty with the British and was stationed in the neighborhood of Colombe. The battalion while in training had attracted the attention of the British commanders, and while its detachment broke up somewhat the Marines' organization, the battalion was sent where it was believed it would do the most good, as was confirmed by subsequent events.

At this time changes in command followed. Colonel Doyen was detached because of ill health and ordered home, to be succeeded by Brig. Gen. (now Major Gen.) James G. Harbord, who had previously served on the staff of General Pershing. General Harbord was relieved by Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune. Upon the latter's promotion to major general he was assigned to the command of the division and was relieved by Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville. The first real engagement in which the Marines participated, in June last, was in the region north of Chateau-Thierry, resulting in the capture of the villages of Bouresches and Torcy, as well as Bel- leau Woods.

While the Marines were under the command of General Harbord the Germans forced a change in the plans of the Allies by driving southward from the Chemin des Dames. When the Germans reached Chateau-Thierry in the early days of June the Marines and the other units of the 2d Division were put into camions and rushed into battle. Just west of Chateau-Thierry on June 1 the Marines were thrown into the line across the Paris-Rheims highway where the Germans were nearest Paris. The enemy had not threatened the French capital since the dark days of the fall of 1914. It was there in Belleau Woods that the 5th and 6th Marines won undying fame when they stopped the boche rush. On the first day they had no artillery because the guns had not been able to get up. They had no food except the emergency rations, and their ammunition was not all it might have been. But they stopped the Germans at the Bois de Belleau and fought eleven days against repeated German attacks—and they held their line. The division, materially assisted by the Marines, held this barrier against the German advance and shortly thereafter the 9th and 23d Infantry, U.S.A., of the 2d Division, won glory by capturing the town of Vaux, and thus gaining with the Marines a line which greatly improved the prospects of the Allies.

After this grand effort the Marines were taken out by General Foch for a well earned rest. Nothing further was heard of them until the morning of the 16th of July, when Marshal Foch electrified the world by his brilliant blow at the Chateau-Thierry salient, which history will doubtless record as the turning point of the war. The most important, indeed vital blow, in this offensive was struck just south of Soissons, and by the Marines. Their excellent work at this point made possible the eventual reduction of the salient then menacing Paris.

The fighting of the Marines at Chateau-Thierry was the starting point to victory and the first steps in the progress of the Allied forces toward the goal which led to Germany's surrender. It is universally conceded the Marines, fresh and eager for battle, threw themselves into the fray with a fury that was irresistible, and it was their courage and daring and fearlessness that broke down the enemy's resistance. The Marines had suffered many casualties and had to have many replacements to restore their strength. The price they paid was high, but they paid it willingly, loyally and to their great credit—they personified the American spirit that was to become the wonder of the fighting men on both sides of the line.

When General Pershing started his drive for the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 12 the Marines had their place on the right of the line where the fighting was hottest, along the southern side of the salient and where the heaviest German resistance was expected. Again they made good, smashing forward in record time to their objective. Their third day objective was attained on the afternoon of the first day. After the St. Mihiel victory the now famed shock troops of the U.S. Marine Corps disappeared from the battle line,

to reappear on Oct. 2 where least expected—over in the Champagne with General Gouraud of the French 4th Army, which drove north to free Rheims and break the boche hold on that region. On the first day at Somme-Py the division to which the Marines were attached broke through the German line for a gain of six kilometers, leading every other division in the attack. In the succeeding days the Marines pressed forward and greatly aided General Gouraud's army in breaking the German hold on the hills of Champagne and liberating the city of Rheims. The Marines also took part in the drive of Nov. 1 under General Pershing which resulted in the capture of Sedan. Now, when our 3d Army is marching toward the Rhine the Marines are in the front and right on the heels of the Germans.

Such is a brief sketch of the performance of the Marines who, while a part of the 2d Division, helped save Paris, helped reduce the St. Mihiel salient and helped reach Sedan. The 2d Division, moreover, has received every honor that can be bestowed upon it, having been decorated as a division. It has been the recipient of more decorations than any other American division in France. Its flags, too, it is said, have the coveted Legion of Honor medal.

When the armistice was signed the 10th Artillery Regiment of Marines, stationed at Indian Head, Md., fully equipped, had been ready to sail overseas for several months, while a regiment of 4,000 replacements was being held in reserve ready for immediate departure.

CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

With the authorization of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., president of the National Association for Universal Military Training, that association issued a statement Nov. 24 as to the need of universal military training legislation before demobilization is completed. It says, in part: "Universal military training in time of peace and equal national service in time of war, for these United States, is the lesson of the World War, now victoriously ending. This policy has become a live political question—not in a partisan sense, but in the sense that any national policy is essentially a political question. This is the most important matter the war has placed before us, and it would be wise for all those who desire to forward the will of the people to give to it a whole-hearted and aggressive support. It is the belief of men close to those in power that this question of providing a permanent military policy will receive the earnest consideration of the President and the Congress." The President, the statement adds, not only has not made any statement showing opposition to universal military training, but has made a very strong argument for it. The President is reported as follows: "It is not inconsistent with American tradition that everybody should know how to shoot and take care of himself; on the contrary, it is distinctly implied in our Bill of Rights, where the right to carry arms is reserved to all of us. There is no use carrying arms if you do not know what to do with them. . . . A nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation unless there is somebody who can, by an order, determine what they shall all do with that force. I think we ought to be very careful not to let these different things seem as if they were the same. . . . If you say, 'we shall not have any war,' you have got to have the force to make that 'shoff' bite. And the rest of the world, if America takes part in this thing, will have the right to expect from her that she contribute her element of force to the general understanding. Surely that is not a militaristic ideal. That is a very practical ideal."

The National Association's statement continues: "Applying this to the present situation, any one can see that America must prepare an adequate force, properly trained and equipped, or repudiate her share in the obligations of any treaty of peace which is likely to receive the endorsement of unanimous and determined civilization. Universal military training will provide the necessary force, without disrupting our social, educational and economic life. It is the only way. Since any association of nations, formed to keep the peace, must rest upon force of arms, this force must be provided in such a manner as not to disturb the social and economic life of any of those so associated. In no manner can this be done except through a system of universal military training and equal national service, in time of peace and war, respectively. We are unprepared to meet the present situation forced upon us by the necessity for demobilization. The law leaves no doubt as to the period our men must serve in the Army of the United States. The service of all persons selected by draft and all enlistments under the provisions of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, approved May 18, 1917, shall be for the period of the war, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise." The issue is: What are we going to do about the condition which we will soon be facing as the result of the performance of the obligation to release these men as soon as practicable? Certainly we shall not be such ingrates as to ask that the very men who have fought this war shall also do police and garrison duty on foreign soil while the rest of the men in and out of camps in this country shall go scot-free! That is precisely what we will have to do unless legislation for a permanent military policy based upon universal military training and equal national service is immediately adopted by Congress."

The statement recalls that the Commandant-in-Chief of the M.O.L.L.U.S., of which General Young is commander-in-chief, at its annual meeting in Chicago, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution on the subject which was delivered Oct. 25, 1918, by courier, to the President. The preamble said: "We, companions of the M.O.L.L.U.S., feeling that great wars were at an end, made no earnest effort to ensure to our children, as a precious inheritance, the perpetuation of the military efficiency which the manhood of this country gained during the war of 1861-1865. We now see our sons and grandsons as unprepared as we in 1861, summoned to perform a task as great as the one laid down accomplished in 1865. We now realize we cannot reap where we have not sown, and that the delay in putting our full strength into the field has placed our cause in deadly peril; realize as we did not realize fifty years ago that more than martial ardor is required to defend these States; . . . convinced as we now are that only universal military training will weld our people into a homogeneous whole of citizens enured to arms, will transmit to posterity the hardihood and trained efficiency which we have seen accrue to our youth now with the colors, and will enable these United States to face, in calm security, the dangers of the coming years."

The Selective Service law has exemplified the underlying principle of universal military training—a principle assuring equality of distribution of military bur-

dens and of military opportunity and rewards. It was therefore resolved that the President "be respectfully requested to order the General Staff of the Army to prepare, in conjunction with the proper officers of the Navy, a plan for universal military training in the United States, and that the necessity be laid before him of publishing the plan thus drawn to the people of the United States for their earnest consideration." The resolution is endorsed by the National Association for Universal Military Training, which, in co-operation with the Loyal Legion, has undertaken a publicity campaign and will submit it for endorsement to all other patriotic and national societies with which both it and the Loyal Legion are affiliated.

RADIO TELEPHONE IN USE BY A.E.F.

John D. Ryan, Director of the Air Service, made public on Nov. 15 the fact of the development and actual use of a device whereby aviators, while in the air, may be communicated with by persons on the ground by means of the radio telephone. This fact has up to this time been withheld from the enemy as a military secret, although the Germans obtained some slight information on the subject just before hostilities ceased. The device was perfected by Col. Clarence C. Culver, U.S.A., who is now stationed at Washington. He has been working on it for ten years. As long ago as Feb. 7, 1917, it was publicly announced from San Diego, Cal., that Colonel Culver had supervised a successful test of radio telephonic communication between a military plane in flight and a land station. He was a Lieutenant when he was detailed as an observer of the great aviation meet at Belmont Park, N.Y., in 1910, and was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities of radio conversation from plane to plane and from ground to plane, so he went to work on the problem.

The first successful demonstration of the radio telephone was made at Dayton, Ohio, in December, 1917, before the Aircraft Board and the joint Army and Navy Technical Board. At that demonstration the members of these boards heard observers in two airplanes flying overhead exchange conversations with each other and with the ground station as readily as over an ordinary telephone line. Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and a pioneer in radio experimentation, under whose direction the development of the sets had been carried out, immediately placed orders for several thousand sets of the instruments. These were completed and shipped last summer to training camps in this country and to the air forces abroad. At the time of the Dayton test, Colonel Culver, to whom the major part of the credit for the successful completion and application of the invention is given, was in France demonstrating similar sets to the air forces. The apparatus was used by the American flyers, and the air squadrons of Great Britain and France also are said to have tested it, but the Americans made larger use of the telephone, particularly in bombing operations. The report that the Germans, learning of its use, had tried very diligently to shoot down machines equipped with the instruments, while considered likely in Army circles, is not established by any available records. Consequently it is believed that the mystery is still a mystery to the German aeronautical department.

Nineteen DeHaviland battle planes on Nov. 15 at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, gave what was considered a wonderful demonstration of the invention in a "voice-commanded" squadron drill. The commander, who is no longer obliged to take position at the head of the squadron, where he can be seen by all his pilots, directed the drill, which was performed to the spoken word. Flying at a speed of 130 miles an hour, the orders of Major John E. Rossell, squadron commander, were heard distinctly in the radio station on the field. There the listeners heard the command, "By the right flank," followed by "Ho." Immediately the long line of dots overhead swung sharply to the right. For more than an hour Major Rossell put his squadron through evolutions and the spectators on the field heard his orders and saw them obeyed with perfect military precision.

While the perfection of this invention is rightly attributed to Colonel Culver, it is not wide of the mark to state that Lieut. Nugent H. Slaughter, Signal Corps, U.S.A., gave valuable assistance, for he was in charge of radio development and research in the Signal Corps during the period when the airplane telephone was perfected. Chronologically the steps in the development were these:

August, 1910—Communication established by radio telegraph from an airplane in flight to the ground. Capt. H. M. Horton, U.S. Air Service, built the transmitting set. Col. Clarence C. Culver built the receiving set. This was at a meeting at Sheephead Bay. Pilot McCurdy drove the airplane. October, 1910—The idea of giving command by voice to the fleet commands in the air was conceived by Col. Samuel Reber and Colonel Culver while on duty at the International Aviation Tournament at Belmont Park.

August, 1915—Colonel Culver was detailed to the aviation school at San Diego, Cal., to work on the problem. Communication was established by radio telegraph from airplanes over distances up to 110 miles, reception being accomplished through the noise of the motor.

September, 1916—Colonel Culver was detailed to the aviation school at San Diego, Cal., to work on the problem. Communication was established by radio telegraph from airplanes in flight by radio telegraph, the messages being written by Representative Kettner, of California. February, 1917—Telephonic communication was established between an airplane in flight and the ground. E. J. Simon, of New York, built this equipment under direction of Colonel Culver. May, 1917—Colonel Culver held conferences with members of the French scientific mission and Colonel Rees, of the British Royal Flying Corps, on radio on airplanes and the requirements of a telephone for voice commanded flying. Later Major General Squier brought the world's greatest telephone research engineers into conference with Colonel Rees and Colonel Culver. From that time until now Colonel Culver continued his work with these engineers. October, 1917—Sample experimental sets of transmitters and receivers were taken to France by Colonel Culver.

President Wilson, by means of a radio telephone installed on a portico of the White House on Nov. 22, directed the maneuvers of a dozen Army airplanes while they were flying over the Potomac river, several miles distant. Mrs. Wilson, with a number of Army officers, several of whom had superintended the installation of the aerial apparatus with a small switchboard at which the President stood, watched the proceedings with deep interest. The planes, in formation, dived several times and swung around a circle 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the earth, many times being scarcely visible to the eye. The telephone apparatus was adjusted for a distance of from three to six miles. It is similar to that used by

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American aviators in France during the recent operations against the enemy, the secret of which was disclosed after the armistice was signed. Commenting on the radio telephone later, Col. C. C. Culver, U.S.A., said: "Nobody invented anything new in applying the radio telephone to military airplanes. What was done was the adaptation and adjustment of previously discovered laws to a new field." Colonel Culver predicted that the telephone would prove a valuable adjunct to the commercial use of airplanes.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

Our Troops in Luxembourg.

The American 3d Army, or Army of Occupation, under command of Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., in its movement toward the German frontier controlled every city, village and road in the Duchy of Luxembourg by the night of Nov. 21. On that day Gen. John J. Pershing, with the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg at his side, watched a regiment of the Army enter her capital. Twenty-four hours earlier the Grand Duchess had seen the long columns of gray-clad German soldiers start from the capital on their way to Germany after having occupied her duchy for more than four years. Shortly after the entry of the American troops, General Pershing issued a proclamation explaining that the American troops had come as friends and to aid in the liberation of the duchy from the armies of the German invaders. The 18th Infantry was the only American unit to pass through the city, the other organizations purposefully having skirted the city on either side on their way to the Rhine. The Americans were received by the Luxembourgers with the greatest enthusiasm. The Grand Duchess thanked General Pershing for the coming of the Allied forces. Later in the day she received Brig. Gen. Frank J. Parker, U.S.A. The 7th Corps, under command of Major Gen. W. G. Haan, has been attached to the 3d Army.

The British at Waterloo.

On Nov. 21 British cavalry were riding, again in triumph, across the famous old blood-stained battlefield of Waterloo. The 2d and 3d British armies resumed their march toward the German frontier, according to program, one detachment pushing toward the Meuse south of Namur, while on the left the British forces reached the general line of Gembloux-Wavre. The French War Office announced that cavalry elements of the French forces had reached Bastogne, while further south they entered Habay-le-Neuve, where they took possession of the enemy's aviation equipment, and at Grosbous made prisoners of 1,000 Germans and their colonel. In Lorraine the French reached the line Zutere-Neuville-Gottesheim-Hochfelden-Stotzheim-Ralsbourg. In Alsace the French forces entered Neuf Brisach, Huningen and Markolsheim. The conditions prescribed as to the delivery of important enemy material were found to have been complied with. The British General Rawlinson issued an order to the 4th Army ordering it to participate in the occupation of the Rhine districts, and adding, "I ask you men from all parts of the empire to show the world that British soldiers, unlike those of Germany, do not wage war against women and children." King Albert and his queen, together with officials of the Belgian government, left Bruges on their way to Brussels, which they expected to enter formally on Nov. 23. Belgian troops had preceded them to the capital and restored quiet.

Belgium's King at Brussels.

On Nov. 22 King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Leopold, Prince Charles and Princess Marie José, of Belgium, entered Brussels and proceeded to Parliament House, where they listened to an address of welcome. The capital is described as having been in a state of "concentrated ecstasy." American troops heading the procession into the capital consisted of a battalion from the 91st Division and a battery of Artillery from the 53d Brigade. It was said that "no finer troops marched through Brussels that day," and none received a heartier reception save, perhaps, the Belgians. From the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force it was announced that construction of all kinds had been stopped and contracts cancelled where advisable, in preparation for the coming of peace and the departure of a large part of the American forces for the United States. Continuing its advance, the American 3d Army reached the general line Vichten-Mersch-Schuttrange-Rentgen-Kattenhofen.

By Nov. 23 the 3d American Army, from its points of junction with the French in Luxembourg could look directly into Germany. The German troops were found to be evacuating their territory more slowly than had been expected. Progress by the French army of occupation in Alsace and Lorraine was reported on this date by the War Office. General de Castelnau formally entered the town of Colmar. From Moselle as far south as the line of the Vosges the line this day extended through Tionville, Bouzonville, Wœlckingen, Sarreguemines and Bitche. In Alsace French advance guards reached Reutlingen, Peraach, Danendorf and Gendersheim, after having entered Ingelmühle, Rouxviller and Brumath. Field Marshal Haig reported that the British armies of occupation were proceeding satisfactorily, advanced troops of the 4th Army having crossed the Ourthe river south of Boma and pushed forward to the east. The number of guns left by the retreating Germans numbered 600. British forces also arrived at the gates of Liege. Gen. Franchet d'Esperance, commander of the victorious Allied forces in Macedonia, entered Constantinople on Nov. 23.

U.S. Troops in Rhineland Prussia.

American troops of the Signal Corps and Ambulance details of the 3d Army crossed into Rhineland Prussia on the 24th. The front lines of the Army rested along the Luxembourg-German border, on the Sauer river, and thence along the Moselle river to the region east of Remich, where it was expected the Army would remain for three or four days before continuing its march Rhineward. The general line of the German withdrawal, which was slow, was along the Perl-Saarburg road. Several instances were reported where Germans along the roadways who had met Americans treated them with much courtesy. Coblenz has been fixed as the objective of the American Army of Occupation, and it was thought that goal might be reached by Dec. 1. On the left the British armies would stand along the Rhine with a spearhead thrown across the river at Cologne and spreading like a fan on a thirty kilometer circle. The Americans would occupy a similar position at Coblenz and at Mainz the French would hold the third great highway into the very heart of Germany.

The American Army continued to rest on Nov. 27,

while the British army advanced without incident. The latter forces reached the general line of Beho-Webermont-Aywaille, south of Liege. The French armies continued their movement toward the Rhine.

A press message of the 28th from Luxembourg announced that the American Army would "soon" resume its march to the German border. The Army occupies the stretch from the vicinity of Coblenz southward. The march from the Moselle, where the Americans are halted, to the Rhine, is about ninety-three miles, which it is estimated will be covered in ten or twelve days' march if no long stops are ordered. The French and British armies advanced.

Field Marshal Mackensen, former commander of the German forces in Rumania, was reported as having arrived in Berlin with his staff. Polish troops captured Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

French Enter Strasbourg.

Marshal Pétain, with Generals Guillaumat and Gouraud, entered Strasbourg at the head of the 4th French army amid the tremendous enthusiasm of 300,000 persons. Italian troops occupied Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol. It was announced that Gen. Edouard de Castelnau was to be created a Marshal of France on his entry into Strasbourg with his troops.

A press message from Stockholm dated Nov. 25 reported that 500 officers of the former Russian Imperial army had been shot in Petrograd within a few days. The first proclamation of Admiral Alexander Kolchak as dictator and commander of the all Russian army and navy was issued at Omsk on Nov. 18. Among his aims, he announced, was the creation of a "fit army." General Semenoff, who has been the anti-Bolshevik leader in the Trans-Baikal region, interrupted wire communications between Omsk and Vladivostok. He is opposed to Admiral Kolchak. Allied warships have visited a number of Russian ports in the Black Sea. The American and Entente forces on the Dvina river and on the Vologda-Archangel railroad have encountered strong opposition from Bolshevik forces. Bolshevik gunboats, which have been bombarding Allied forces on the Dvina river, have been forced to withdraw because of the ice, but the Bolsheviks have mounted heavy guns south of the Allied armies. They are reported to be receiving heavy reinforcements.

Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, arrived at Luxembourg on Nov. 25 with his staff and established his headquarters there. Fifty British, French and Italian battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Allied fleet anchored in the Bosphorus on Nov. 25, and headquarters of the British army contingent has been established in Constantinople. Gen. Franchet d'Esperance, commander of the victorious Allied forces in Macedonia, has also established his headquarters in the Turkish capital.

General Ludendorff, reputed to have long been the actual head of Germany's military affairs, has left German soil and taken refuge in Sweden, according to a press despatch from Copenhagen dated Nov. 26.

NAVAL WAR NOTES.

Surrender of More German Submarines.

In addition to the German submarines previously surrendered in British waters under the terms of the armistice, twenty more were surrendered on Nov. 22 to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, of the British navy, off Harwich, England. One submarine sank during the night, and but for this disaster the number surrendered would have been twenty-one. A surrender of twenty-eight more German submarines took place on Nov. 24 at Harwich in the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of Admiralty, and twenty-seven additional were surrendered at Harwich, Nov. 27. These surrenders make a total of 114 German submarines turned over to the British navy. Those last surrendered, according to the Associated Press, included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length. The submarine Deutschland U-153 was among the number. She had aboard Lieuts. Julius H. Fulcher and Frank L. Muller, U.S.N., who had been picked up by the submarine after the American cargo ship Ticonderoga was torpedoed on Sept. 30 last. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was returning from a three months' cruise in American waters, and were landed Nov. 24 at Harwich. Another submarine surrendered was the U-139, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Arnaud T. La Perrière, who in 1916 was awarded the Order Pour le Mérite for sinking 126 vessels.

British Squadron Goes to Kiel.

The British squadron which will go to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven it is understood in naval circles, will be commanded by Vice Admiral Montagu Browning, who will be accompanied by American, French and Italian admirals. The purpose of the journey is to see that German vessels in those ports are properly disarmed and interned. A flotilla of British mine sweepers left the Firth of Forth, Scotland, Nov. 25 to clear the passage to Kiel for the squadron.

Two German Battleships Disarmed.

The German battleship Koenig and the battle cruiser Mackensen, which, although scheduled for surrender Nov. 21, were permitted to be absent, are being disarmed under the supervision of Vice Admiral Browning of the British navy, who was sent to Germany for that purpose, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail with the British fleet. The Koenig has been in dock and could not be moved, while the Mackensen had not been completed.

The German warships which surrendered on Nov. 21 are now anchored at Scapa Flow, Northern Scotland.

Allied Vessels in Black Sea.

The Bosphorus having been cleared of mines Allied warships have entered the Black Sea and visited various ports from Varna around the southern coast to Novorossiysk. Dredging operations in the Bosphorus were completed on Nov. 20. French and other Allied warships were detached from the naval forces station at Constantinople and visited the Black Sea ports of Varna, Galata, Eregi, Samson, Sinope, Trebizon, Batum, Potti and Novorossiysk. The British, French and Italian warships made quite a formidable force. It numbered fifty ships comprising battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

Destruction of U-Boats by U.S. Warships.

United States warships have been credited by the British Admiralty with sinking or capturing nine German submarines, and in a tenth case the Admiralty is not quite certain that the submarine was destroyed, although it seems likely. Destroyers accounted for two submarines, yachts for three, submarines for one and

submarine chasers for four. Forty-six vessels were engaged in fights in which it was known that submarines were present. The Navy places the total number of fights in which it was reasonable to suppose that a submarine was lurking near at 500. In addition to the German submarines destroyed or captured by American warships, thirty-six of them sustained damage. Participating in the sinkings were the destroyers Fanning, Nicholson and Tucker; the armed yachts Lydonia, Wakaya, Kanawa, Second, Nomad and Christobel; the submarine chasers Nos. 215, 128, 129, 95, 179 and 338, and the submarine A1-2.

British Naval Casualties.

The British Admiralty announced on Nov. 26 that the British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war until Nov. 11 numbered 39,766. These were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 2,466; men, 30,895. Wounded, missing or prisoners—Officers, 1,042; men, 5,363. In addition, 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats lost their lives while pursuing their ordinary vocation by enemy action and 3,295 were taken prisoner.

DEMOLITION ORDER FOR S.A.T.C.

Under date of Nov. 26 the War Department issued orders for the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps at the various universities and colleges throughout the United States, the order affecting approximately 150,000 students as well as the officers on duty as instructors. The order says:

Sections A and B of the Students' Army Training Corps are hereby ordered demobilized and men discharged according to the following procedure: Per 100 personnel officers now at Camp Sherman, who will return to district headquarters Nov. 29 and will hold schools on discharge paper work, at which the officer of your unit will attend with 100. Demobilization and discharge of Section B will begin Dec. 2. Section A, Dec. 4. Medical examinations will be made by the medical officers assigned by the Surgeon General, who will report not later than Dec. 2. Preference in order of discharge will be given to men desiring to leave college.

Invite co-operation of college authorities in order to accomplish discharges as quickly as possible. Discipline and routine must be maintained and soldiers impressed with the value of receiving an excellent character discharge. Department instructors have been instructed to proceed, beginning Dec. 10, with discharge of officers, excepting those who wish to remain permanently in the Service and recommended by their commanding officers. Department commander has been directed to communicate to you provisions of the War Department concerning instructions relative to the final payment of officers and enlisted men.

Copies of the War Department's order reached educational institutions all over the country simultaneously and steps were taken at once to carry it out. It was announced that the War Department would make some adjustments of the contracts which it entered into with the various colleges; also that the privilege of wearing their uniforms for four months has been extended to students.

Provision is being made by the colleges to give academic credit so far as possible for the work done in the S.A.T.C. At Yale, for example, it was announced that students in the S.A.T.C. or Naval Training Unit who complete the first term, performing their military or naval duties satisfactorily, and who meet the scholastic requirements will be given full academic credit toward their bachelors' degree for the term's work. A new term will begin on Dec. 30, and all students who are in national service and return Dec. 30 to continue their college course will be enrolled, not as seniors, juniors, etc., but in the numerical enrollment of the classes to which they belonged when they entered the Service. They will receive their degree as of that class whenever they have satisfactorily completed the requirements for graduation. It is understood no attempt will be made at Yale to revive the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, though the university has an artillery armory, stables and a large amount of field artillery equipment. At Columbia University in New York actual work of demobilization is to begin Dec. 2, when Major H. C. Earnshaw, commandant of the corps there, will muster out the vocational division. Two days later the collegiate section will be dropped, thus disposing of 2,000 potential Army officers. The College of the City of New York, it was announced, will give a special rush course of eight weeks during December and January, to complete the work done in the regular four months semester in peace times.

CHANGE OF AIR SERVICE DIRECTORS.

The resignation of John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Air Service, and of William C. Potter, his chief assistant, which was announced on Nov. 22 by Secretary Baker, may result in the advance of Col. Arthur Woods to the post of director. In the Division of Military Aeronautics such promotion would meet approval, for Colonel Woods' executive abilities are recognized as of a high order and his work in the division has been productive of excellent results. Decision on this matter rests, of course, on the reorganization program which will be laid before Congress. Correspondence between President Wilson and Mr. Ryan, who resigned last week as Director of the Air Service and Second Assistant Secretary of War, was made public at the White House this week and revealed the warm confidence of the President in Mr. Ryan and recognition of his work. The President wrote: "The aircraft program was in all likelihood proceeding toward success, but the energy of your management and the broad business experience which you brought into the Air Service speedily established the whole thing in the public confidence and gave the country full assurance that our participation in the war through the Air Service would be in keeping with our responsibility and resources."

INQUIRY AS TO LEAVENWORTH PRISONERS.

Secretary of War Baker said in reply to a question on Nov. 20: "I have had my attention called by several persons to alleged severity of treatment of prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, and I have asked the Inspector General to inquire into the whole situation. It is not alleged that conscientious objectors were being singled out for severe treatment, but that the mode of discipline used for recalcitrant prisoners is unnecessarily severe. They do not contend that the conscientious objectors are treated any differently from the general prisoners. I have visited Fort Leavenworth, and my own investigation does not justify the allegations. I saw nothing but evidences of the most wholesome and sane discipline. No change in the status of conscientious objectors who have been sentenced to prison terms is contemplated at present."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Retirement of General Crozier.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., in command of the Northeastern Department with headquarters at Boston, Mass., will be retired from active service on his own application, to take effect Jan. 1, 1919, after more than forty-two years' service. He was on Nov. 23 granted a leave for one month from Dec. 1 to the date of his retirement, and Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has been assigned to command the Northeastern Department in his stead. General Crozier, who was for sixteen years Chief of Ordnance of the Army, was known the world over for his expert knowledge of ordnance mechanism. It has been said that European ordnance experts rated him as without a superior. His many inventive productions included a disappearing gun carriage and a wire-wound gun. His appointment as a permanent major general in July last was in recognition of the value of his services.

General Crozier was born in Carrollton, Ohio, on Feb. 19, 1835, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1876, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Artillery. He was appointed in the Ordnance Department in July, 1881, and became brigadier general and Chief of Ordnance of the Army Nov. 22, 1901. He was reappointed in 1905, 1909 and in 1913. Incident to his long record of service he designed most of the service, siege and seacoast gun carriages for the Army. He is the joint inventor of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriages, adopted in our Army, and is the inventor of the Crozier wire-wound gun. General Crozier, during his term as Chief of Ordnance of the Army, was also responsible for the adoption of the Colt .45-caliber automatic pistol. He is the author of several of the series of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance."

General Crozier attended the French army maneuvers in 1905, and has been a member of important boards. He was also a delegate to the International Peace Conference at The Hague in June, 1899. During the present war he met the great demands of his office in an able manner. During his early service he took part in the Powder River Expedition against the Sioux Indians in the winter of 1870, and was in the field in California in 1878. He was, among other duties, on special ordnance duty in Europe in 1889, served in campaigns in the Philippines in Southern Luzon, and took part in the Pekin Relief Expedition of 1900.

Major General Chaffee, commanding the China Relief Expedition, recommended General Crozier, who was then serving as a captain in the Ordnance Department, for the brevet of major for gallant conduct in the battle at Yangtsoo and Pekin, China, in August, 1900. General Crozier was chief ordnance officer at that time to General Chaffee, and in addition to this duty he actively assisted General Chaffee in various ways which the General said, "required from him almost daily, very considerable physical exertion to which he was able to respond readily."

In the Senate investigation of the War Department in December and January last, it will be recalled, General Crozier was a storm center. In a letter to Senator Weeks, which the latter caused to be inserted in the Congressional Record of July 2, 1918, and which was a reply to the Senator's declaration that General Crozier was "partially responsible" for certain unsatisfactory conditions, the General stated the Ordnance Department "now exceeds four times that of the great Steel Corporation," as a result of the program he adopted at the declaration of war. In conclusion, he wrote: "I wish to avoid no responsibility, but do feel that I may properly insist that this work be judged in the light of the multitude of handicaps under which it was performed, traceable directly to the unwillingness of the country to prepare for war, and that the actual accomplishments of the Department be considered as well as possible shortcomings. When this is done, I have no fear of the result."

It may be stated in all truth that General Crozier laid the foundations for the new Ordnance Department which developed under stress of a great war; that he caused the stimulation of steel production, determined the types of small arms, machine guns and new ordnance for the overseas armies and brought about a rapid production of artillery of large caliber by taking all the guns manufacturers could produce of the British and French designs of relative size to our own 9.5 piece. He was an advocate of preparedness, but his foresight was blocked by the "unwillingness of the country to prepare for war," and his repeated proposals in the early years of his Ordnance Department work for the development of the Artillery arm, particularly, as repeatedly came to nought through Congressional opposition.

General Crozier was appointed to the command of the Northeastern Department in July, 1918, his appointment as major general of the line having been authorized by the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918. His retirement will make no vacancy as he is an extra number. In a statement at Boston, General Crozier said he felt he was entitled to a rest and expected to spend the Christmas holidays in Washington with Mrs. Crozier. He added that he had planned early next year to visit the battlefields of Europe.

Col. Frank L. Dodds, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., on duty at West Point, N.Y., will retire for age on Dec. 8, 1918. He was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 8, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when as a second lieutenant he was assigned to the 9th Infantry. Colonel Dodds remained an officer of that regiment until June 4, 1901, when he was transferred to the 28th Infantry. He entered the Judge Advocate General's Department in June, 1901, when he accepted the appointment of major. The early service of Colonel Dodds was on the frontier in Wyoming and Nebraska. In 1887 he was assigned to duty at the U.S.M.A., as assistant professor of modern languages, and was later principal assistant professor of history and geography and assistant professor of law. Among subsequent duties he was A.J.A., Department of Texas, from May 26, 1896, to March 21, 1898, and of the Department of the Gulf to April, 1899. He went to the Philippines with the 9th Infantry in 1899, and was A.J.A., 2d Division, 8th Corps, and also of the Department of Northern Luzon. Colonel Dodds served in China in the Pekin Relief Expedition with his regiment and was a member of the International Committee for Government of the City of Pekin. He had, among other assignments, that of J.A. of the Department of Missouri; J.A., Department of South Philippines, Department of Visayas, Department of Luzon, of the Department of the Columbia and of the Eastern Department.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newson, U.S.A., was on Nov. 21, 1918, placed on the retired list for disability incident to

the Service. He was born in North Carolina, Jan. 4, 1867, and entered the Army as a chaplain Feb. 2, 1901.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Samuel M. Horton, U.S.A., retired, who died at Albany, N.Y., recently, was a veteran of the Civil War and was awarded the brevet rank of major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was born in Pennsylvania May 6, 1838, and entered the Army Aug. 26, 1861, as an assistant surgeon. He was retired for disability in the line of duty June 6, 1894. He is survived by his widow, who was Sally J. Bunnia, of St. Louis, Mo.; and three children, James D. Horton, a New York architect; Theodore Horton, sanitary engineer for the State of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Herbert Dabney (Fannie L. Horton), of Back Bay and Milton. Colonel Horton during the Civil War was detailed to hospital duty in the South and Middle West, being later present at the siege of Vicksburg. During the series of Indian wars which closely followed the Civil War he was for many years on the western front participating in these campaigns. It was during this period that pioneer work of establishing and extending railroad connections through the West was in progress. Colonel Horton was post surgeon at Fort Phil Kearny at the time of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, when some eighty officers and soldiers under Captain Fetterman were massacred by the Sioux Indians. He also participated in the White River expedition in the winter of 1879. Some description of Colonel Horton's part in these Indian wars appears in Cyrus Townsend Brady's book, "Indian Fights and Fighters," and also in "Army Life on the Plains," by General Carrington. Following his earlier Indian campaigns Colonel Horton was stationed at many Army forts and garrisons, including Plattsburg Barracks, Fort McKavett, Texas; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Adams, R.I. Colonel Horton, after retirement from active Army service, made his home for some years at Coronado Beach, Cal., and later in New York city and Boston. During the past two and a half years he had resided in Albany.

Col. Robert S. Welsh, Field Art., U.S.A., reported in the casualty list of Nov. 28 as killed in action in France, was born in Canada, Nov. 2, 1870, and entered the Regular Army as a second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901. He had previously served during the Spanish War as a captain in the 34th Michigan Volunteers, and in the Philippine Insurrection as a first Lieutenant, 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. At the outbreak of the present war he was serving as a captain of Field Artillery at Laredo, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Roy M. Smith, Inf., U.S.A., reported in the casualty list of Nov. 27 as killed in action in France, was born in California, March 21, 1890. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. March 1, 1910, and was graduated June 12, 1914, and assigned as a second Lieutenant June 12, 1914.

As to the death of Major James Douglas Rivet, killed in action leading his battalion of the 61st Infantry into battle beyond Verdun, France, which was briefly noted in our issue of Nov. 23 on page 426, a friend writes: "Major Rivet was promoted major June 1, 1918. He was stationed in the Philippines, Presidio of Monterey, Presidio of San Francisco, Nogales, Ariz., and Douglas, Ariz., and was one of the original officers of the new 35th Infantry. As instructor at the Leon Spring (Texas) training camp for officers, at the second training camp, Fort Sheridan, and Camp Green, Charlotte, N.C., he won high commendation for efficiency and high military attainments. Ordered overseas about the last of February, 1918, he assisted in preparing for the training of the regiment and division and was highly commended by his superior officers. He was for a time adjutant of the 9th Brigade in France and returned to his battalion to lead it into the movements that accompanied the taking of the St. Mihiel salient and operations beyond. He fell on the field of honor Oct. 15, 1918. Major Rivet is survived by his wife, Helen, and two children, James Douglas, Jr., and Barbara. His mother and sisters live at Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Helen Stout Rivet is a niece of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding the 40th Division in France. Her cousin, Lieut. Col. F. S. Strong, Jr., of the Engineers, two second cousins and her only brother, Heber G. Stout, are also in the Service in France.

Major Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., reported on Nov. 28, as having died of disease in France, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 12, 1887, and was appointed in the Marine Corps Jan. 6, 1900.

Major Douglas B. Roben, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the 9th Air Squadron, Day Wing, Northern Bombing Group, while actively engaged with his squadron operating in France, became a victim of pneumonia and died in a British hospital Oct. 27, 1918. He was buried with full military honors in the British cemetery at Calais, his own squadron forming the escort of honor, and officers of all the squadrons of the wing being in attendance. Major Roben was the son of Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Roben, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stella Bennett Roben, who reside in Big Rapids, Mich.; nephew of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., commandant of Pensacola Aeromatic Station; and brother of the wife of Lieut. George L. Stone, N.N.V. He entered the Marine Corps Feb. 9, 1913, at the age of twenty-one; attended the Marine Officers' School of Instruction at Norfolk, and graduated number one in his class and as a distinguished graduate. He went to Vera Cruz in 1914 with the expeditionary force and served ashore with the Marines as acting first lieutenant. In 1915 he served through the Haiti campaign with the Field Artillery force of the corps. In 1916 he was served with the Marine Infantry force in the Santo Domingo campaign; was wounded in action at Alta Mira, and was commended in presence of troops by his commanding officer. With certain other officers he later received the public commendation of the Major General Commandant for "ability, resourcefulness and zeal" in connection with the Santo Domingo operations. He was promoted captain Aug. 29, 1916, and was given command of a company of mounted marines to operate against insurrection in the southern part of the island. In July, 1917, he captured Evangelista, the leading bandit of the island, and head of the insurrection. In August, 1917, he was assigned to duty as commander of a battery of mobile Artillery at Quantico, Va. In 1918 he was qualified in aviation, and went to France in June for service with the aviation force of the Marine Corps. He was promoted to the rank of major, July 1, 1918. "His military career while brief," writes a correspondent, "was filled with useful service and achievement. He had the good fortune to take part in four expeditionary campaigns, and to reach the rank of captain at twenty-four

years of age, and of major at twenty-six. Major Roben was a gentleman with a high sense of personal honor, courteous and kindly of spirit, greatly loved and esteemed in the Service by officers and men."

Lieut. Comdr. Merritt Hodson, U.S.N., who died Oct. 13, 1918, is survived by a wife, Edith B. J. Hodson, and a son, Webb Hodson. Mrs. Hodson resides at 704 Irwin street, San Rafael, Cal. Commander Hodson was born in Kansas Nov. 7, 1887, and was appointed in July, 1907. Last summer he was serving as navigator of the U.S.S. Albany.

Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V., died at St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20, 1918, after a short illness from acute uremia. He was born in Peoria, Ill., Aug. 6, 1842. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Volunteers, and in 1862 was commissioned captain of the 47th Illinois Infantry. He participated in thirty-three engagements. He studied law under the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and was for a time his partner. He had served as judge of the superior court in San Diego county and as city attorney and city justice in San Diego, holding the latter position at the time of his death. His wife and a son and daughter survive. At the funeral the honorary pall-bearers included Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired; U.S. Grant, Jr., and Major Hugh G. Gwyn, late C.S.A.

Capt. John C. White, U.S.A., died in France on Oct. 14, 1918, of pneumonia contracted in the fighting toward Sedan. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Anne Williams, of Baltimore, daughter of Judge and Mrs. T. J. C. Williams and sister of Mrs. Edward M. Zell, Mrs. White is now living at Tudor Hall Apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Granton H. Kellogg, attached to the 7th Infantry, U.S.A., killed Oct. 12 in the Argonne Forest, was graduated from Williams College in 1912, and from Harvard Law School, class of 1915.

Capt. Hayes Rossell, Inf., U.S.A., who died from wounds received while leading his machine gun unit into action on Oct. 13. He was the youngest of three sons of Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, U.S.A., retired. Captain Rossell was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1917. After his graduation he was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and later went to France as a machine gun instructor. Just before sailing overseas he married Miss Beatrice Sawyer, of Elizabeth, N.J.

Capt. Samuel H. Bradbury, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., attached to the 49th Artillery, died in France, Oct. 17, 1918. Captain Bradbury sailed from the United States as regimental adjutant of the 49th Artillery. During the trip across he developed influenza which turned into pneumonia and caused his death in the debarkation hospital on the night of arrival, Oct. 17. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Bradbury, of Waukegan, Ill., and graduated from West Point in April, 1917. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Tilita Burke, of South Orange, N.J., and an infant daughter, Tilita Bradbury, who was born after his death.

Lieut. Harry Clifford Robins, of Company G, 113th Inf., who died of wounds received in France, was a graduate of Rutgers College and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Robins, of Roselle, N.J.

First Lieut. Herbert Groesbeck, Jr., 309th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., killed Nov. 1 in France, was a son of Herbert Groesbeck, of New York city. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, daughter, is in command of the 54th Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A.

Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, Jr., 319th Infantry, U.S.A., 80th Division, died in France of pneumonia on Oct. 21, 1918, in his twenty-fourth year. He was the son of Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rodgers.

Lieut. Meredith L. Dowd, 147th Aero Squadron, U.S.A., killed north of Verdun on Oct. 26, was a son of Col. Heman Dowd, formerly of the 12th N.Y.N.G., and a former officer of the 3d Artillery of the Regular Army. Colonel Dowd resigned from the Army in 1883. The airplane of Lieutenant Dowd was attacked by four German Fokkers. Lieutenant Dowd left Princeton University in his sophomore year to drive an ambulance in France. Later he served in the French aviation corps.

Lieut. Richard M. Raven, 107th Inf., U.S.A., killed in battle Oct. 18, lived at Bay Shore, L.I. A brother, Corp. Robert S. Raven, of the same regiment was killed Sept. 29. Both brothers were members of Co. K.

Lieut. Irving Edward Smith, Air Service, U.S.A., son of Gen. and Mrs. Robert G. Smith, and brother of Mrs. Baldridge, wife of Comdr. H. A. Baldridge, U.S.N., died at Tours, France, Nov. 2, 1918.

Lieut. Edward Elsworth, 6th Engrs., U.S.A., killed Oct. 20 in France, was a civil engineer and was graduated from Princeton University. He was commissioned at the first Plattsburg camp.

Walker M. Yeatman, eldest son of Brig. Gen. Richard T. Yeatman, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., in his thirty-sixth year of pneumonia. Mr. Yeatman was born at Fort Sidney, Neb., a graduate of New York Law School and was well known in legal circles, practicing law in New York and Chicago for some years. He was also prominent in fraternal societies and political life. At the time of his death he was serving in the War Risk Bureau of Insurance. He leaves a widow and son. He was buried in the family plot at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Oct. 19.

The death of Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Southern armies during the Civil War, occurred at Virginia Hot Springs, Va., on Nov. 2 after a brief illness. Miss Lee will probably be buried at the side of her father, in the family vault at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. She was honorary president of Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Lena McCoppin Jeans, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Jeans, U.S.N., died at her winter home in Pasadena, Cal., on Oct. 30, 1918, as a result of pneumonia, leaving a little one-year-old son, Howard, Jr. The remains were taken to Hillsboro, Ohio, the original home of Lieutenant Commander Jeans, for interment.

Dr. Alfred D. Long, of San Diego, Cal., died Nov. 17, 1918, aged forty-two years. He was a brother of Lieut. Thomas Long, U.S.A., and Comdr. Byron A. Long, U.S.N. His wife and three children survive. Dr. Long was a native Californian.

Mrs. Katherine C. Rentfro, wife of Lieut. Eddie Rentfro, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at the Marine Hospital, Fort Townsend, Wash., of Spanish influenza on Nov. 13, 1918. Her remains were taken to Baltimore, Md., the home of her parents, by her husband and daughter, Mary. She was laid to rest in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Pvt. 1st Class Howard Lilenthal, Jr., son of Lieut. Col. Howard Lilenthal, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died in

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France on Sept. 30, 1918, of wounds. Private Lilien was the brother of Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, wife of Major Thompson Lawrence, I.G. Dept., U.S.A.

Francis Bannerman, of New York, known all over the world as a dealer in arms and munitions and all kinds of military equipment, died at New York, Nov. 27, at the age of seventy. He supplied arms to many South American countries and others, and had a notable collection of weapons, both ancient and modern. During the present great war he sent \$50,000 worth of clothing to Belgium, and, followed it with a gift of \$15,000 in cash to help provide employment for needy Belgians. At the beginning of the war he offered to Lord Kitchener his entire store of military supplies. He offered to the United States Government to equip an American liner with cannon and munitions for defense at the time that Germany issued the edict restricting the sailing of American steamers. Later he presented to the United States two 6-inch rifles, together with \$20,000 for mounting them. Mr. Bannerman was born in Scotland and came to the United States when a boy. He was a direct descendant of the Clan MacDonald in the seventeenth century. On Popolop Island, in the Hudson river north of West Point, he had a remarkable arsenal and museum, and his store in Broadway was a treasure house for antiquarians. He died leaving a widow, Mrs. Helen Boyce Bannerman, and three sons, Francis, Jr., Davis and Walter.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Theodore Walter Gerhardy, chief Q.M. (aviation), U.S.N.R.F., was killed, and Allen Eugene Greenman, chief Q.M. (aviation), U.S.N.R.F., was injured in the wreck of a seaplane at Key West, Fla., on Nov. 22.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places not covered in the printed casualty reports:

Majors Joseph F. Ward and Fred McDonald.

Capt. John S. Langston, Edward B. Gitchell, Samuel P. Brooks, Charles W. McConaughy and Clifford Gustin.

First Lieuts. Carl A. Breitling, M.C., Harold W. Wolfe, V.C., Ira M. Derr, M.C., Gale Friday, D.C., and Harry S. Marcey, M.C.

Second Lieuts. David Barclay, John H. Lindley, Samuel E. Therrell, Chester A. Adams, Charles L. Allensworth and Francis E. Potts, V.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Rear Admiral Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah M. Thompson, of Philadelphia, were granted a marriage license in that city on Nov. 22. Rear Admiral Kaemmerling is detailed at the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant, Camden, N.J., in charge of machinery inspection. He served aboard the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, in the Spanish-American War. Miss Thompson, who is said to be thirty-four years old, will be his second wife.

A prominent wedding in Boston Nov. 11, 1918, was that of Miss Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gray, to Col. Cortland Parker, Field Art., U.S.A., at the home of the bride's parents, 133 Marlboro street. The house was decorated with flowers and flags. A quartet of players furnished music. The ceremony took place in the lower hall of the residence, a feature of whose decoration is an impressive painting, a Madonna, by an old Spanish master. Before the painting the bridal couple stood. Rev. Howard N. Brown, minister of King's Chapel, was the officiating clergyman and Miss Gray was given in marriage by her father. She had no maid of honor or other bridal attendant. Her wedding gown was of white satin, combined with lace, and the bridal veil which she wore, and which is of beautiful old lace, had interesting associations, because it was the very one worn by her mother, who, as Miss Flora Grant, became the wife of Morris Gray. Previous to that event Mrs. Gray's mother, Mrs. Grant, also had worn the veil, as a bride, making three generations to make this use of their family heirloom. Colonel Parker had as his attendant best man his brother-in-law, Major Ronald T. Lyman, U.S.A. The ushers were Lieut. George Meade Parker, U.S.A., the younger brother of the bridegroom, and Morris Gray, Jr., brother of the bride. A reception followed the wedding. Among those present from out of town were General Parker's brothers, Hon. R. Wayne Parker, of New Jersey; Justice Charles W. Parker, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and his wife; Mr. Robert M. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Beckman, a sister and her daughters, and Mrs. James Parker, Jr., whose husband, Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, Jr., U.S.N., is abroad. The bridegroom is one of the three sons of Major Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Parker, former residents of Boston, but now making their home at Green Vale, their estate in Newport, R.I. Colonel Parker, the bridegroom, recently returned from France after six months' fighting during which he was cited for gallantry.

Col. and Mrs. Carroll De Forest Buck, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth White, to Lieut. Frank J. Gritzammer, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place on Nov. 27. Lieutenant Gritzammer is on duty at the Expeditionary depot and after the expiration of his Army service he and his future bride will make their home in Milwaukee. Lieutenant Gritzammer comes from Miss White is the daughter of the late Passed Asst. Surg. Stephen Stuart White of the Navy, whose death took place in Alaska when Miss Ruth was a small child. Lieut. and Mrs. Gritzammer will spend their honeymoon at Moreland, Md., her father's old home, where his sisters still reside.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Selma Tauscher, to Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Sterling, U.S.N. The wedding will take place on Dec. 19, 1918, at noon, at the Monmouth Chambers, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Tower, to Major William Abbott Robertson, U.S.A., of Nashville, Tenn. The marriage will take place on Dec. 21, in Holy Trinity Church.

Miss Mary Wells Reeder, of Boston, daughter of the late Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N., was married at Florence, Italy, Nov. 23, 1918, to Adolfo Carlo Raffaello Finetti, a blind and mutilated officer. After the ceremony Senator Pellerano made a patriotic speech praising the bridegroom who sacrificed so much for his country and the bride for having made such a heroic marriage. Miss Reeder met Finetti in a hospital in

Florence where she was nursing. Admiral Reeder died in Paris, France, in January, 1911.

Capt. John F. Ridgell, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., and Miss Aimee Louise Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Meade Sullivan, of No. 536 West 113th street, New York city, were married Nov. 23, 1918, at New York city, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Rev. Canon Robert E. Jones officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Cornelia Cressey, of Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. George Kenyon, who were her schoolmates, and by little Mary Louise Kenyon as flower girl. Lieut. James Bryan, U.S.A., was best man. A breakfast and reception in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel followed the ceremony.

Brig. Gen. Samuel V. S. Muzzy, N.J.N.G., retired, of Paterson, N.J., and Miss Josephine Moore, of Sussex, N.J., were married in that town Nov. 23, 1918. A few of General Muzzy's intimate friends were at the ceremony and at a dinner later in a hotel in New York, after which General Muzzy and his bride started for the South. The general is known throughout New Jersey in military and political circles. His first wife, who was Miss Martha Wickham Moore, died several years ago.

Major Paul Winters York, U.S.A., and Miss Orissa Ayars were married in Houston, Texas, on Nov. 16, 1918, Chaplain H. V. Darley performing the ceremony. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Ayars and is of a family prominent throughout Texas. Major York is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. York, of Greenville, Ohio, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. West Point, class of 1917. He is stationed with the 57th Infantry at Camp Logan.

Major Archelaus L. Hamblen, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal., and Ethelyn M. Bragdon, of Goshen, Me., were married in San Diego, Cal., recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Perham announce the marriage of their daughter, Erma Bird, to Capt. Arthur W. Proetz, U.S.A., on Nov. 29, 1918, at Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland L. Taylor, of 1805 DeLancey place, Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anita Marjory, to Lieut. (J.G.) Gordon Alward Hardwick, Pay Corps, U.S.N. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

Lieut. Arthur S. Adams, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Francis Anderson, daughter of the late Francis C. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Woodstown, N.J., were married in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1918.

The engagement is announced of Ensign Roswell Miller, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, of New York. Ensign Miller is the son of the late Roswell Miller, one-time president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and Mrs. Miller, of No. 969 Park avenue, New York city. Miss Carnegie is in her twentieth year. Most of her girlhood was passed with Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie at Skibo Castle, their home in Scotland.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. John Philip Donovan's address during Lieutenant Donovan's absence in France will be Carpenteria, Cal.

Mrs. H. S. Mulliken has been appointed one of the public speakers for the state of Texas in the United War Work Campaign.

A daughter, Tilita Bradbury, was born to Capt. Samuel H. Bradbury, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bradbury on Nov. 20, 1918.

Miss Mae Reardon, of Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting Mrs. E. D. Barlow, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Barlow, 11th Inf., U.S.A., at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Mrs. Perkins, wife of Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., is visiting her son, Major Jack Woodruff, at Eighty-second street and Riverside Drive, New York city.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles, wife of Lieut. Col. R. H. Coles, U.S.A., A.E.F., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Charles Mayer, Jr., 2129 Florida avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major Lester M. Wheeler, A.G.D., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wheeler announce the birth of a son, Stephen W. Wheeler, at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 12, 1918.

A son, grandson of Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, U.S.A., retired, was born to Lieut. Col. J. M. Cummings, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cummings at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1918.

Col. F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is camp surgeon at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Woodbury is living at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta.

During Lieut. Col. R. E. Herring's absence overseas, the address of Mrs. Herring and son, Ralph, will be care of Santa Barbara School for Boys, Carpenteria, Cal.

A daughter, Phyllis Marion Savage, was born to Lieut. Chester W. Savage, 302d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Savage on Aug. 29, 1918. Lieutenant Savage is overseas.

A son, Samuel Augustus White, Jr., was born to Lieut. S. A. White, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. White at the Oglethorpe Sanatorium, Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 16, 1918.

Mrs. John T. Sayles and daughter, Mary Alice, are at the Wardman Park Inn, Woodley Road, Washington, D.C., during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Sayles, U.S.A., overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Seacord, of St. Louis, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, on Nov. 14, for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. J. Hanlon and Mr. Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago.

Mrs. Holden, widow of Comdr. J. H. Holden, U.S.N., after spending the past six months in California, has returned for the winter to her sister's home at 2119 Park avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. J. H. H. Scudder has recently returned from the Philippines and will be with her sister, Mrs. W. L. Martin, at 1364 Twelfth street, Douglas, Ariz., during Major Scudder's absence in Siberia.

Mrs. J. G. Tilford and Mrs. G. H. Cameron have rented a house at 954 Peach Tree street, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Margaret Cameron is with them. Major General Cameron is in command of Camp Gordon.

A son, Alexander Watson Williams, 2d, was born on Nov. 22, 1918, to Mrs. Alexander Watson Williams, widow of Major A. W. Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who recently died in France. Mrs. Williams is making her home with Major Williams's mother, Mrs. R. F. Williams, at 3425 Newark street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Roche, wife of Col. E. A. Roche, U.S.A., is living at the New Ebbitt, Washington, D.C., while Colonel Roche is stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

Mrs. Nugent is living at the Post Tavern Hotel, Battle Creek, Mich., while her husband, Brig. Gen. G. A. Nugent, U.S.A., is stationed at Camp Custer.

Major H. R. Weston, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., is at his home in Windsor, Vt., on an extended sick leave.

Col. Frank B. Jones, U.S.A., Mrs. Jones and their daughter, Miss Evelyn Jones, have left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and are now at 110 Ford place, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and children are living at 1201 West Magnolia avenue, San Antonio, Texas, while Major Cummins is stationed at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs.

A son, Walter Braun, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Braun, U.S.A., at Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 22, 1918. Mrs. Braun is the sister of Major F. A. Doniat, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A.

A son was born to Lieut. Gaylord B. Angus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Angus on Nov. 18, 1918. Lieutenant Angus is in France with the 61st U.S. Infantry. Mrs. Angus is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Simpson, 852 Lakeside place, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Col. William Donovan, 165th Inf., U.S.A., wounded in action in France, is recovering in a base hospital near Paris. In a recent engagement he was struck by a machine gun bullet which passed through the bone just below the knee. It is expected that he will return to his command soon.

Major Roy L. Bowlin, commanding five companies of the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., stationed at East Potomac Park, Washington, and Mrs. Bowlin, have taken a house at 420 Columbia road, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Bowlin has her mother, Mrs. Charles Muecke, and her young sister, Isabel, spending the winter with her.

Mrs. Frederick W. Huntington, wife of Capt. F. W. Huntington and daughter of Col. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore, who has been very seriously ill with pneumonia following influenza, is very much improved. Mrs. Huntington contracted influenza while acting as volunteer nurse at Kelli Field, Texas, during the epidemic.

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., retired, has been engaged by the Equitable Trust Company of New York in connection with its overseas department. General Mann was retired on account of the age limit in July last, when in command of the Eastern Department. He previously organized the 42d Division (Rainbow) and took it to France.

Mrs. Simonson, wife of Capt. Lauritz D. Simonson, 52d Inf., U.S.A., is visiting friends in Chicago and will later spend some time in Indianapolis as the guest of Captain Simonson's parents. Mrs. Simonson, who was formerly Miss Marion Elizabeth McClure, of Brooklyn, and Chicago, will make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard McClure, of Wynnystay Farm, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Major T. P. O'Keefe, chaplain, U.S.A., on duty with the 5th Cavalry, delivered a notable address in the auditorium of the 82d Field Artillery at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, recently, during which he made the following vigorous remarks against the Kaiser and his brutal followers: "The downfall of Wilhelm of Germany can be truly attributed to seeking after false Gods more than aught else. Whilst prating and mouthing religion to the German soldiers, adorning them with crosses and religious emblems bearing the motto 'Gott mit uns,' the thoughts of this arch conspirator of the peace of the world and religious hypocrite were set on the worship and exaltation of his own personal glory and that of the Hohenzollerns, not the glory of the Most High. In his scheme of conquest he followed the effort to dethrone Christianity, planted in Germany by the blood of martyred saints, and set up a new and ghastly horror, a Walhalla and a Thor."

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., on duty at the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore., made a very interesting speech at the armory following the parade incident to the celebration of the signing of the armistice by Germany. During his remarks he issued a very impressive warning to the effect that we must not take any stock in the theory so often advanced from the forum, from the pulpit, and from portions of the press, that this was the end of war. "There is no such thing," he said, "as the occasion for wars having now passed away. We are told that the world is getting better and that humanity now has nothing but ideals of peace in mind and that it abhors war. It does abhor war just as it abhors crime, but so long as you have jails and sheriffs and police and courts, just so long will there be need for armies and navies. The idea of universal peace is a beautiful dream which I have heard described all my life, but so long as humanity has passions and opinions, and patriotism, it would be the height of folly to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks."

Col. Thomas E. Merrill, in command of the 53d Field Artillery, 18th Division at Camp Travis, Texas, has seen service on the battle line in France, where he was in command of the 15th Field Artillery in the severe fighting at Chateau-Thierry. He has also seen service in the Philippines and was with General Pershing in Mexico. The San Antonio Light of Nov. 14, in publishing a complimentary article about Colonel Merrill, says in part: "He served in the Philippines as an aid to General Funston, and as a General Staff officer his work was especially commended by the Chief of Staff of the Army and by the commanding general of the Philippine Division. He won recognition for inventing a signaling apparatus that embodies the principle later adopted in the Dietz signaling disk used by the British army. While with the Pershing expedition in Mexico he conducted at El Valle the first successful field artillery firing with airplane adjustment carried out by the United States Army. Colonel Merrill organized and trained the 15th Field Artillery and took it to France, where he commanded it until selected by General Pershing for efficiency at the front to return to the United States for duty with the General Staff. His work with the 15th as an organizer and trainer has borne fruit in the reputation earned by that regiment in France as one of the best fighting regiments in the Army. Having organized and trained the 18th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Travis, while temporarily in command, his efficiency was recognized by the division commander, Gen. G. H. Estes, who recommended Colonel Merrill's promotion. In athletics Colonel Merrill is best known to the Army as the manager of the Polo Association of the 2d United States Division at Texas City in 1915. He was also a member of the 4th Field Artillery polo team. Although almost the senior Field Artillery colonel in the United States Army, Colonel Merrill is 'full of pep' and can vault a five-bar fence like a youngster."

Mrs. William C. Koenig, children and nurse are visiting in Philadelphia.

An absolute decree of divorce was granted Mrs. Gretchen Schumm Smith, daughter of the late Col. H. C. Schumm, U.S.A., by Judge Nathan Bujur, of the New York Supreme Court, on Nov. 14, 1918.

The address of Mrs. Henry H. Malven and son, Stephen, during Lieutenant Colonel Malven's absence overseas will be 520 Oak street, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mrs. Woods, wife of Lieut. George Woods, 31st Inf., U.S.A., announces the arrival of an eleven and one-half pound son, born on Nov. 21, 1918, at Newport, Ky.

A son, Arthur McCabe, was born to Capt. Frank T. McCabe, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCabe at the Baguio Civil Hospital, Baguio, P.I., on Sept. 22, 1918.

Mrs. H. A. Hegeman and two daughters, Miss Hegeman and Dorothy Hegeman, have taken an apartment at 4556 Beacon street, Chicago, Ill., for the winter. Colonel Hegeman is in France.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Mitchell, Field Art., U.S.A. (Coast Art., Reg. Army), and Mrs. Mitchell announce the birth of a daughter, Clarissa Turner Mitchell, at San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 18, 1918.

Colonel Parker Broadhurst Armstrong, was born to Lieut. L. V. Armstrong, U.S.N., and Mrs. Armstrong. Mrs. Armstrong is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Broadhurst at Hartford, Conn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Victor, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on Nov. 23, 1918, at Montclair, N.J. Lieutenant Victor is now serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Mrs. William H. Gill and Mrs. John B. Richardson have taken a house at 4405 Ventnor avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., while their husbands, Major William H. Gill, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. John B. Richardson, U.S.A., are on duty overseas.

Major Austin McDonnell, Field Art., U.S.A., now in France, and Mrs. McDonnell, formerly Miss Kitty Belt, of Warrenton, Va., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Austine Byrne, at Boston, Mass., where Mrs. McDonnell has been residing during the absence of Major McDonnell overseas.

Dr. H. S. Cumming, who was assigned to the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by the United States Public Health Service, has been detached to take a special assignment abroad. The Navy bureau presented him a silver cigarette case as a token of esteem and in recognition of his marked ability and high standing in the medical profession.

Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Force in the United Kingdom, and Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson, U.S.N., who represented Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., during the latter's absence in Scotland in connection with the surrender of the German fleet, were guests of the Australian and New Zealand Club of London on Nov. 20.

Mrs. Morse, wife of Lieut. Col. Harry Leonard Morse, U.S.A., is spending the winter with her two boys at Oak Glen Lodge, Yucaipa, Cal. This is a beautiful spot fifteen miles from Redlands at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The first winter carnival ever held in Southern California will be held there in January. With Mrs. Morse are her sister, Mrs. Edwards, and her two daughters.

Major John F. Hylan of New York city received a telegram from General Pershing on Nov. 23 in reply to one sent a few days earlier assuring him how eagerly the city of New York was waiting to receive him and his "boys." The General's message was as follows: "Am deeply touched by your cordial message. The Army has maintained its best traditions. Officers and men eagerly anticipate reception awaiting them in New York."

Lieut. Leon Folson, 82d Div., A.E.F., a nephew of Major Gen. James H. McRae, U.S.A., has recently been wounded in action. The day before he was injured he spent with his uncle, they meeting for the first time since being in France. Upon reaching the hospital a pleasant coincidence placed Lieutenant Folson in the care of his cousin, Dr. Floyd McRae, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga. A brother, Capt. Marion B. Folson, recently returned from France, while on temporary duty in Washington was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. J. H. McRae.

The friends of Mrs. Clayton, widow of Col. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., will be pleased to know that she is recovering from an attack of influenza which she contracted while assisting in nursing in the late epidemic in Salisbury, N.C., to which place she had just returned from New York, Washington, D.C., and Charlotte, N.C. While in Charlotte, Mrs. Clayton was the guest of Capt. W. B. Clayton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clayton, the captain being stationed at Camp Greene, N.C. Mrs. Clayton's address will continue to be 406 E. Innis street, Salisbury, N.C.

Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, U.S.A. (Regular Army), is reported as wounded severely in action in France. General Johnson at last accounts had been in command of the 154th Infantry Brigade of the 77th Division. Some weeks ago he had been fussed during a battle. He was born in New York, Sept. 26, 1861, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 10th Infantry June 12, 1882. He gained his first commission, that of second lieutenant, in August, 1885. He later served in the 23d, 17th, 19th, 8th, 6th, 19th, 29th and 5th regiments of Infantry, being colonel of the latter regiment when the United States entered the present war.

Officers of the Army and Navy, guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh S. Johnson, Col. R. E. Lee, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Baker, Col. J. C. W. Brooks, J. F. Gohn, A. S. McLeone, Lieut. Col. J. C. Hattie, Frank E. Smith, Major and Mrs. Grant E. Dodge, Major Blackburn Hall, S. H. Blankenburg, J. M. Crane, Capt. J. M. Belwood, J. F. Conway, P. H. Hutchings, C. Hollenberg, Thomas Duff, H. M. Kilgore, H. Wallace and E. Martilla, U.S.A.; Comdr. and Mrs. R. I. S. Lowell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Young, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Anderson and Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Borchardt, U.S.N.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, former Surgeon General of the Army, who has since been in France on duty during the war, is to resume his work as director of yellow fever work for the Rockefeller Foundation, according to a statement made Nov. 25 by George Vincent, president of the Foundation. General Gorgas is to sail soon for Central and South America. The Foundation's drive against yellow fever will be developed by General Gorgas from a study of the fever problem made by the International Health Board, which began in July, 1914. A commission, headed by General Gorgas, visited South America in 1916 and unanimously reported that total eradication of yellow fever was feasible through extermination of the disease-carrying mosquito.

Mrs. William R. Gibson, wife of Col. William R. Gibson, U.S.A., on duty overseas, has returned to Breton Hall, New York city, for the winter.

Mrs. Helen Stout Rivet, widow of Major James Douglas Rivet, U.S.A., recently killed in action, with her two children, James Douglas, Jr., and Barbara, are making their home with her father, Rev. Charles T. Stout, Oak Park, Ill.

Mrs. Henry G. Lyon has returned to her residence at 604 Florence Court, W., Washington, D.C., having closed the home of her sister at 24 Waller avenue, Ossining, N.Y. Mrs. Lyon's sister, Mrs. Howard Thompson, and daughter, Marjorie Thompson, of Ossining, were recently killed in an accident at Yonkers, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, U.S.A., received the guests at the dance given recently at Camp Meade, Md., by General Carter's division, U.S.A. A large party went over from Washington, including Mrs. Lippincott, Miss Mina Hene, Mrs. Henry T. Bull and her guests, Mrs. Merchant, Mrs. Newhall and Miss Lindsey Carter. A number of young girls joined them from Baltimore.

Word has been received by Mrs. R. E. Ingram, wife of Col. R. E. Ingram, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., that her brother, the Rev. Mandeville J. Barker, chaplain and Y.M.C.A. worker with the 108th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary bravery in aiding wounded soldiers on the front line, under heavy enemy machine gun and sniper fire.

WAR RISK INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department announces under date of Nov. 26 that it will furnish every officer and enlisted man in the Army who is to be separated from the Service a memorandum containing information relative to compensation and the continuance of his war risk insurance. The blank to be filled out and sent to the Bureau will contain the man's name, grade and organization at the time of applying for insurance; his Army serial number, date of discharge and present address. The dates on which premiums on war risk insurance will fall due are shown; the amounts required to be paid are to be filled in by the soldier. Within five years after the termination of the war the soldier must apply to the Bureau for the conversion of his policy into some other form of insurance, otherwise his policy will lapse. Correspondence relative to compensation must be addressed to the Compensation Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C. The Government will pay compensation for death or disability resulting from injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty by an officer or enlisted man employed in active service except where the injury or disease has been caused by his own wilful conduct. Dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the Service terminates any right to compensation.

If a man discovers "after and within one year after separation from the Army" that he has sustained injury or contracted disease in line of duty when employed in active service which may result in disability or death, but which did not disable him and of which he did not know when he left the Service, the fact must be at once communicated to the Compensation Bureau, together with data concerning himself such as is contained in the application for continuance of insurance as well as the date of his disability or injury, at the same time asking for a certificate that at the time he left the Army he was suffering from wound, injury or disease which was likely to result in death or disability. This must be obtained within one year after leaving the Army. No compensation for death or disability is payable which did not occur within one year from his separation therefrom. Also no compensation is payable unless the claim is filed within five years from the date of leaving the Service. In order to procure compensation the applicant must submit to an examination by a medical officer of the Government. Compensation is entirely separate and distinct from war risk insurance and is not to be confused therewith.

AIRCRAFT MATERIAL EXHIBIT.

Secretary of War Baker and a large group of Army officers and newspaper representatives attended the opening of a special exhibit of aircraft material in the State, War and Navy Building in Washington on Nov. 27. The exhibit was arranged by the Bureau of Aircraft Production with the purpose of giving a comprehensive idea of the tremendous amount of material handled during the war emergency. In that period there were produced in this country more than 12,000 airplanes, 30,000 aviation motors and 700 kite balloons, together with a vast variety and quantity of accessories. The front section of a fuselage shown is one of more than 500 machines awaiting ships to transport them overseas when the armistice was signed. The accessories shown in the rather contracted space available are all parts of the equipment of the same Deltaviland and four-plane machine, illustrating the wide variety of technical and manufacturing resources required to complete an air fighting machine.

It was stated that the special raw materials required in aircraft production have involved vast industrial operations. In spruce, for instance, the October, 1917, requirements were 5,000,000 feet, with only 2,500,000 feet produced; and in October, 1918, 20,000,000 feet were required and production for that month went well over 25,000,000 feet, with operations that involved 30,000 men in the northwest. For cotton fabric 2,500 looms were turning out 1,200,000 yards a month, and the total production was 13,000,000 yards up to Nov. 20. For the finer woven balloon cloth 3,200 looms were required to produce 720,000 yards a month.

Lieut. H. H. Emmons, U.S.N., chief of engine production, traced the growth of airplane motor production from the small and inadequate output available at the declaration of war to a total of 31,813 engines reached by Nov. 20. Of this total 15,131 were Liberty motors of 6,032,400 horsepower. He added:

"During the month of October, 1918, we produced all types of engines a total of 5,603. This is more than the total production of France and England in any one month during the four years of the war." The outstanding achievements, Lieutenant Emmons stated, were as follows: Designed, developed and put into production during one year a 400-horsepower type of satisfactory performance; designed, developed and produced within eighteen months more than 15,000 of these engines; produced during eighteen months engines of all types totaling 31,814.

Intense interest was shown in the demonstration of

the armament, especially the flexible machine gun, the bomb sight, demolition, fragmentations and incendiary bombs, parachute flares and their uses. The development of cameras, lenses and photographic equipment which had produced the marvelous photographs displayed was also interesting described and tribute was paid to our Allies, who sent the very best men they had to this country to aid in initiating the work in the United States.

ARMY ITEMS.

Length of the Uniform Overcoat.

Due to the fact that there has been delay in printing the amendment to Special Regulations No. 42, paragraph 47, relating to the length of the olive-drab overcoat, some confusion appears to exist in Army circles. The amendment as printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Nov. 16 is official and correct. It reads: "Olive-drab overcoats, not longer than ten inches below the knee, and not shorter than one inch below the knee, are the only authorized overcoats for winter wear."

Chemical Warfare Service Insignia.

The Chemical Warfare Service insignia remains as described in Special Regulations No. 42, Changes No. 1, adopted Dec. 28, 1917.

Health of the U.S. Army.

Health conditions of the troops in the United States for the week ended Nov. 22 show a steady decline in influenza, though Camp Upton, N.Y., had a fresh outbreak of the disease and reported 257 new cases. Only Camp Cody, Kearny and Lewis reported new cases in excess of 100. Pneumonia cases are declining and the scarlet fever epidemic at Camp Hancock is subsiding, reporting 109 new cases as against 212 the previous week. The admission rate for the week was 1,133, as against 1,150 in the previous week; non-effective rate 45 as compared to 50; the death rate 13.7, as against 19.7. The death rate for disease in the A.E.F. for the week ended Nov. 15 was 12.9.

Army Wool Stocks Released.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Q.M. General and Director of Purchase and Storage, sent a telegram last week to manufacturers' associations throughout the country saying that pending announcement by the War Industries Board of a definite plan for disposing of the wool stocks belonging to the U.S. Army, in order that there may be no cessation of manufacturing due to lack of raw wool, the Government wool distributor has been instructed to release to the manufacturers for civilian use limited amounts of such wool as may be available. The price will be the present Government issue price.

28th and 37th Divisions.

The 37th Division, U.S.A., was in action in Flanders from Oct. 30 to Nov. 11, under French command. It participated in the drive across the Scheldt, ten miles south of Ghent. The 28th Division, including the 112th Infantry, was on the line in the Woevre, near La Chaussee Lake, Nov. 2 to 10. These facts were made known by the War Department on Nov. 26. The 37th Division was originally made up of Ohio and West Virginia National Guard troops, and the 28th Division was made up of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

306th Labor Company, Q.M.C.

The 306th Labor Company, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Camp Merritt, N.J., celebrated Thanksgiving Day with roast turkey and all the good things that go with it. This included various vegetables, mince and pumpkin pies, nuts, fruits, candies, coco and smokes. The menu cards were very artistic. On the front, printed in colors, were the Stars and Stripes, surmounted by a gold eagle, while a good fat turkey was seen proudly strutting from a field. The officers of the company are Capt. James F. Darnville and 1st Lieut. Simon C. Snow. The non-coms. of the company include the following: First Sgt. J. J. Malia, Supply Sgt. John B. White, Mess Sgt. Hugh F. Miley, Sergt. C. J. Harrison, H. E. Fretz, J. L. Province, W. L. Ener, H. A. Johnston, H. V. Gruss, C. F. Upshaw and S. B. McEntire. The company has over 200 other men in its ranks.

Field Hospital from Philippines to Russia.

The Field Hospital and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Major J. H. H. Scudder, U.S.A., commanding, left the Philippines on Sept. 6 for duty with the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. They arrived in Vladivostok Sept. 14.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Col. Waldo C. Potter, U.S.A., has been relieved from assignment to the 72d Field Artillery and is assigned to duty as commandant of Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center at Camp Knox, Ky.

Col. James A. Irons, Inf., U.S.A., has been relieved from assignment to the 29th Infantry, 17th Division, Camp Beauregard, La., and has been assigned to duty with the 157th Depot Brigade at Camp McClellan, Ala.

Col. J. S. Easby-Smith, U.S.A., of the Judge Advocate General's Department has been ordered overseas in connection with the withdrawal of the American forces. He has relinquished his position as professor of law in Georgetown University, from which he secured leave to aid General Crowder in the administration of the draft laws.

The statement made by a Fort Snelling (Minn.) correspondent, under date of Nov. 9, that Lieut. Col. T. J. Rogers, 23d U.S. Inf., had entered a hospital "to recover from the effect of being gassed," was an error. It is true that Colonel Rogers underwent a great many gas attacks, as did every one who was in the front lines, but in none of them did the Colonel suffer sufficiently to require medical attention.

Lieut. Col. William A. Pendleton, U.S.A., is in command of the 93d Field Artillery at West Point, Ky. By an error in an official list given out at Washington some time ago Colonel Pendleton was mentioned as being in command of the 17th Regiment of Field Artillery of the 2d Division in France. We are informed that he has never been in command of this organization, although he has served overseas with the American Expeditionary Force.

Lieut. Col. James H. M. Andrews, U.S.A., has been ordered to command the Raritan Arsenal at Metuchen, N.J.

Major William G. Turnbull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command General Hospital No. 18 at Waynesville, N.C.

Major Arthur S. Guthrie, A.G.D., U.S.A., has been placed in command of the band school at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., which opens Dec. 1.

General Pershing for President.

A campaign was formally launched in Ohio on Nov. 25 for the nomination of Gen. John J. Pershing for the Presidency in 1919, when application was made to the Secretary of State for the incorporation of "The Pershing Republican League." Former United States Senator Charles Dick and fourteen other prominent Republicans are sponsors of the movement. Mr. Dick said: "We expect to have the entire nation organized long before the first primary election is held in any state for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention. We do not know whether General Pershing wants to be President, but we do know there is a great sentiment throughout the nation for him to become President, and the organization of the league is to crystallize that sentiment. If it is sufficient to nominate him I am certain he will consider it his duty to accept the nomination."

Reception for Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

A "home folk" reception was given at Boston on Nov. 26 to Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who trained and led the 26th Division through some hard fights overseas. A large and enthusiastic assemblage greeted the General in the State House. In describing the affair the Boston Transcript said: "Democracy knows how to pay tribute to the prowess of a returning victorious general no less than did imperial Rome. In the ancient days the victor, back from extending the glory of the empire, was granted a triumph. Nothing less was the spontaneous welcome to Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, the gallant commander who led the Yankee division, the 26th of the line, into France and who for twelve long months was its idol in the great fight for democracy and victory. Reception followed reception and at each the enthusiasm waxed. It was Edwards day, comparable to no previous tribute that this city has offered a warrior since Admiral Dewey returned from Manila Bay." General Edwards told of the fights his men had fought, none of which they lost and of having only a ten days' rest in nine months. "I wish to God that the stout-hearted boys themselves were here to get this reception, which rightfully belongs to them. The Yankee Division had one of the cleanest records of any troops that went overseas," he said. "It is my opinion that the qualities shown by our untrained troops so frightened the German command that they staked everything to win the war before more thousands of those bears came across."

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 474-479.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 21, 1918.

The Senate on Nov. 21 confirmed all the Army nominations of Oct. 28, as published on page 337, our issue of Nov. 9 and all the nominations of Nov. 15 and 18, as printed on pages 428, 429, 446 and 447, our issue of Nov. 23.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 277, NOV. 26, 1918, WAR D.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. T. G. Hanson (colonel, Inf., Regular Army), is honorably discharged from the rank of brigadier general, U.S.A., for the period of the emergency only, to take effect this date.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, retired, from duty and station at St. Louis, Mo., at such time as his services at that place can be spared, and to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major C. W. C. Dearing, Inf., to major in The A.G.D. (emer.) from May 14, 1917, and from Hawaiian Department to Washington for duty.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. C. R. Schwenck relieved from detail in the I.G.D. and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 14th Cav., for duty.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. L. Jacobson to New York, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Timmons to Washington, D.C.; Major F. Stanger to Washington, D.C., and to the Acting Q.M.G., with Director of Finance; Major W. A. Dempsey, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., zone supply officer; Major H. S. Neilson to Washington, D.C.; Capt. O. Bundy takes station at Perth Amboy, N.J.; Gilgespie shell-loading plant; Capt. H. J. Smith to Camp Cody, N.M.; Capt. J. H. Christie to Detroit, Mich.; Hospital No. 36; 1st Lieut. W. L. Falk to Lawrenceville, N.J.; Convalescent Hospital No. 1; 2d Lieut. G. E. Combes to Newport News, Va., as transport Q.M.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. D. Snyder will report in person to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby to Chicago, Ill., for organizing a U.S. Army hospital at Drexel Boulevard and East 47th St.; Major W. E. Harrington to Camp Polk, Raleigh, N.C.; Major H. F. Lincoln to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; Major R. L. Hill to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; Hospital No. 30; 1st Lieut. F. H. Sparreberger, upon arrival of Major W. E. Harrington, M.C., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 1st Lieut. J. O. Bower to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6.

Captains of M.C. to duty as follows: W. O. Krohn to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; C. R. Day to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; F. K. Nichols to Fort Hancock, N.J.; L. W. Dudley to Ossining, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Capt. F. L. Walton to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon.

Capt. J. C. Bierwirth, M.C., to major from Aug. 23, 1917.

Capt. J. F. Denton, M.C., to major from Nov. 6, 1917.

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. E. E. Boyd and 1st Lieut. R. D. Snell, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Motor Transport Corps Repair Unit No. 204, for duty.

Officers of the Dental Corps to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty with 63d Pioneer Infantry: 1st Lieuts. J. A. Calby, H. S. Koprowsky, M. R. Perlman.

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. H. C. Bingham, San. C., to Washington for duty.

Capt. G. Wryck, San. C., to St. Louis, Mo., 500-510 North 4th St., for duty.

Capt. P. N. Daniels, San. C., to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as camp sanitary engineer.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. C. McD. Townsend, C.E., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Major P. H. Ashmead, Engrs., 1st District, New York, N.Y., for duty at plant of New Jersey Shipbuilding and Dredging Co.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major E. C. McCune to Fort Wingate, N.M., to establish and take command of a general supply ordnance depot there; Capt. E. B. Merriman to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. E. Flake to Fort Wingate, N.M.; Capt. G. M. Cowenhoven to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs, as C.O., ordnance depot; 2d Lieut. W. P. Bowers, O.D., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major T. J. Hanley, J.M.A., S.C., to Benbrook, Texas, Camp Arthur Field, for duty.

AIR SERVICE.

Capt. L. W. Gourley, Air S. (Aero.), to Garden City, N.Y., for duty.

Major K. Marr, Jr., Air S. (Aero.), to Washington, D.C., Director of Military Aeronautics, for duty.

CAVALRY.

14TH—Major F. Herr, 14th Cav., is detailed in I.G.D. and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Major J. M. Thompson, Cav., to Fort Bliss, Texas, C.O., 7th Cav., for duty.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. F. H. Bontecou, F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. E. Rentfro, C.A.C., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty.

INFANTRY.

167TH—2d Lieut. R. S. Bookman, 167th Inf., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., 151st Depot Brigade.

Infantry, Unassigned.

So much of Par. 472, S.O. 211, War D., Sept. 9, 1918, as relates to the appointment of Capt. F. A. Royste, Inf., to major (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918, is revoked.

So much of Par. 538, S.O. 212, War D., Sept. 10, 1918, as relates to the appointment of Capt. H. D. Mack, Inf., to major, Inf., is revoked.

Capt. G. Van W. Pope, Inf., to West Point, N.Y., for duty.

Second Lieut. S. W. Aldrich, Inf., to Camp Hancock, Ga., for duty.

Capt. D. B. Miller, Jr., Inf., to Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. P. T. Rothwell to Boston, Mass.

TANK CORPS.

Second Lieuts. G. B. Ralston and R. J. Dwyer, T.C., to Raleigh, N.C., Camp Polk, for duty.

Appointments, Tank Corps.

Appointments in T.C. (emer.), dates of rank as indicated: To be captains—Capts. F. C. Howard, Inf., April 2, 1918, and J. T. Cole, Cav., Aug. 5, 1917. To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. R. S. McClelland, C.A., Nov. 27, 1917. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. V. E. Biehn, Inf., Nov. 27, 1917; R. Van K. Harris, Jr., Inf., March 25, 1917; J. F. Nixon, Jr., Inf., Nov. 27, 1917; J. H. Stahl, Inf., Nov. 27, 1918; U. R. May, F.A., Aug. 15, 1917; E. E. Benson, Cav., Nov. 27, 1917.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Motor Transport Corps officers to Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Major F. D. French and Capt. R. W. Abbott.

Captains of M.T.C., to duty as follows: S. W. Hartley to Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.; Repair Unit No. 306; F. A. Klock to Camp Meade, Md.; W. J. Sommers to New York, N.Y.

Appointments, Army Service Corps.

Appointments of Engrs. officers in A.S.C. (emer.), with dates of rank as indicated: To be captains—Capts. W. E. Shedd, June 14, 1918; W. E. McHenry, April 18, 1917. To be first lieutenants—First Lieuts. P. C. Lindon, July 25, 1918; L. D. Howell, Dec. 28, 1917; M. Van Meter, June 13, 1917; I. Warner, April 30, 1918; W. D. Lambert, Sept. 24, 1917. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. D. M. Cook, June 23, 1917; R. E. Le Kander, June 19, 1917; C. F. B. Roeth, March 22, 1918; M. S. McKee, April 29, 1918; W. C. Harrington, Aug. 8, 1917; M. B. Miller, June 18, 1918.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments, American Expeditionary Force.

Appointment on Sept. 4, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., as announced in S.O. A.E.F., of Capt. E. F. Fish, F.A., to major, F.A., Sept. 3, 1918, is confirmed.

Appointment on Sept. 28, 1918, by C.G., 7th Corps, A.E.F., as announced in S.O. A.E.F., of 1st Lieut. W. F. Russell, Ord., to captain, O.D., Sept. 12, 1918, is confirmed.

Appointments on Sept. 28, 1918, by C.G., 7th Corps, A.E.F., announced in S.O. A.E.F., with rank in 1918 as indicated, confirmed: To be majors of Infantry—Capts. M. T. Dean, E. Hutchins, M. E. Tydinga, Sept. 4; J. G. Knight, G. M. Alexander, Sept. 7. To be captains of Infantry—First Lieuts. O. B. Olson, J. C. Whittaker, Sept. 4; P. C. McIntyre, F. L. Hewett, U. H. Green, R. Stone, Sept. 5; J. D. Conkling, Sept. 6; F. Edwards, L. N. Duffer, Sept. 7; J. F. Dunn, Sept. 17. To be first lieutenants of Infantry—Second Lieuts. M. Arbogast, T. L. O'Connor, R. W. Oskey, Sept. 4; W. P. Lewis, Jr., H. B. Dyche, H. A. Gittleman, J. F. Kelley, Sept. 5; H. E. Bateman, Sept. 6; J. H. Coulter, A. R. Roton, Sept. 7; H. R. Schuppner, Sept. 9; C. L. Bradbury, Sept. 10; E. J. Dashill, Sept. 17.

Appointments in S.O. A.E.F., with rank in 1918 as indicated, confirmed: To be majors of Infantry—Capts. E. B. Bissell, Sept. 3. To be captains of Infantry—First Lieuts. G. W. Bushong, H. M. Hutchings, G. W. Burton, W. W. Marr, N. J. Harkness, Sept. 1; P. H. McCampbell, Sept. 3. To be first lieutenants of Infantry—Second Lieuts. C. Brown, E. A. Woodward, E. C. Castle, R. S. Taylor, H. W. Howard, C. W. Bowen, R. L. Nesbit, C. A. Moss, F. Huenkemeyer, W. C. Clayton, J. L. Hill, T. F. McDonough, R. W. Stine, T. W. Farwell, J. A. Prosser, H. A. Sanders, H. B. Gregory, A. M. Flint, H. Cohen, P. P. Stanizewski, H. B. Beebe, T. V. Casey, H. B. Gengenbach, V. Stern, C. D. Schenep, Sept. 1; H. J. Dick, H. L. Wood, R. N. Atherton, Sept. 3.

Appointment of 2d Lieut. J. C. Miller, Railway Transp. Corps, A.E.F., as a 2d Lieut. in Engrs. (emer.), July 9, 1918, is announced.

Appointments in Transportation Corps, A.E.F., as indicated: To be captain—Capt. J. R. Hundley, Aug. 19, 1917. To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. W. J. Bayless, Jan. 15, 1918. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. W. Gohum, Aug. 15, 1917; H. L. Moore, March 27, 1918.

RETIRING OFFICER.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargent, retired, from duty with Historical Bureau, War Plans Division, G.S., to home and from active duty.

CHANGES IN SPECIAL ORDERS, W.D.

G.O. 97, OCT. 29, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The special orders series of the War Department, as now issued, has grown to such proportions that it is necessary to make certain changes in it in the interest of economy. The special orders series, in general terms, publishes orders affecting individual officers, field clerks, and enlisted men. The printing of extract copies of these orders is believed to be unnecessary and will be discontinued. The printing of full copies will be reduced to strict necessities and will be discontinued altogether whenever the size of the orders makes such a course feasible. Therefore, extract copies will be made by carbon or other duplicating process and full copies will be mimeographed whenever practicable.

2. The following method in issuing these orders will be followed beginning Nov. 1, 1918:

A number will be assigned to the special orders of each day as at present, viz.—1, 2, 3, etc.

The orders will be divided into five classes, and to each of the classes a letter designation will be assigned to determine its class, viz.:

"A" for appointment of officers;

"B" for promotion of officers;

"C" for miscellaneous orders affecting orders, such as leaves of absence, changes of station, details, etc.;

"D" for orders affecting field clerks;

"E" for orders affecting enlisted men.

Paragraphs of each class of orders shall be numbered consecutively.

The present separate series of confidential special orders will be discontinued and each confidential special order will be included in its proper class, as provided above, the necessary number of carbon copies being distributed. In the full copy of special orders of the day, however, only the paragraph numbers of confidential orders will be shown, followed by the word "Confidential," the substance of the paragraphs not being included.

3. Under this method, the special orders of a given day will be in one series as at present, but divided into five classes. [The order then given is an illustration of the divisions of the special orders, which we omit.—Ed.]

4. The distribution of both extract copies and full copies of special orders will hereafter be limited to actual necessities, and no increase in such distribution in any instance will be made until necessity therefor is shown.

5. Officers, field clerks, and enlisted men are expected and

will be required to make any additional copies of paragraphs of special orders that they may desire from the copies of paragraphs furnished them by The Adjutant General's Office, and only in exceptional cases will requests for any additional copies be honored by that office.

G.O. 98, OCT. 30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The first sentence of Par. 4, Sec. IV, G.O. 142, War Dept., 1917, is amended to read as follows:

Patients who find it necessary to spend the night at Deming, N.M., while en route to the United States General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be accommodated in the United States Base Hospital at Deming. An ambulance will be furnished by the base hospital upon notification by telephone on arrival or by telegraph prior to arrival.

Selection of Aerial Observing Officers.

II.—In the selection and status of aerial observing officers the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers of the grades of first and second lieutenants may volunteer from any branch of the service. All graduates of schools of aerial observation will be commissioned in the Air Service. All officers now serving as aerial observers will be recommended in the Air Service in their corresponding grades, but will first be given the option of returning to their own branch of the service. The chief of Field Artillery and the chief of Coast Artillery have been directed to give candidates for aerial observers who have not had sufficient artillery practice a course of at least six weeks' training in the general principles of artillery organization, practice and methods. Upon graduation from schools of aerial observation, which include a course in aerial gunnery, aerial observers will be so rated in the United States. Observers will thus be placed on foot of entire equality with Air Service officers as regards commands, promotions and pay.

Special Organizations.

III.—Par. I, G.O. 108, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. IV, G.O. 87, War D., 1918, is further amended as follows:

Subparagraph (7), subparagraph A, is amended to read as follows:

(7) A road service, consisting of the following: 1 regiment (roads), consisting of 1 regimental headquarters and 5 battalions of engineers (roads), each battalion to consist of 1 battalion headquarters; 3 engineer companies (roads); 1 wagon company, engineer personnel; 2 motor transport companies (attached).

Subparagraphs (12) and (13) are added to subparagraph A, as follows:

(12) A light railway service, consisting of the following: 5 regiments (light railway), consisting of 1 regimental headquarters, 2 battalions; first battalion to consist of battalion headquarters, 3 engineer companies (light railway operating), and 1 engineer company (advance light railway); second battalion to consist of battalion headquarters and 2 engineer companies (light railway maintenance of way); and 1 engineer company (light railway central repair shop); 11 service battalions (light railway) of 4 companies each.

(13) A quarry service, consisting of the following: 2 battalions of engineers (quarry), consisting of battalion headquarters; 4 engineer companies (quarry). Three service battalions (quarry) of 4 companies each.

Subparagraphs (4) and (5), subparagraph B, are rescinded.

Pay of German War Prisoners.

IV.—Sec. V, G.O. 81, War D., 1918, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted therefor, relating to the terms of the agreement between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany for the rates of pay of prisoners of war.

G.O. 46, AUG. 6, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I.—Major Henry W. Baird, Cav., is announced as department adjutant, P.D., relieving Col. Edwin Landon, Adjutant General, effective Aug. 6, 1918.

II.—Major Sloan Doak, Cav., is announced as department inspector, P.D., relieving Lieut. Col. Willis V. Morris (Cav.) as acting inspector general.

III.—Col. Frederick R. Day, Inf., is announced as acting chief of staff in charge of Military affairs, P.D., relieving Major Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Col. Gideon H. Williams, 24th Inf., respectively, effective Aug. 6, 1918.

By command of Brigadier General Greene:

S. W. WINFREE, Major, 9th Cav., Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Capt. C. C. Burch and G. I. Baily, A.t.d., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Major A. S. Guthrie, A.G.D., from Camp Fremont, Cal., to Governors Island, N.Y., Fort Jay, as officer in charge of head school, which opens Dec. 1. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Major R. H. Dunlop

T. O'Connell to Camp Cody, N.M.; Capt. B. M. Baker to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. G. A. Bell to Camp MacArthur, Texas; 2d Lieut. G. S. Buckley to Camp Beauregard, La.; 2d Lieut. Richard Wallach to Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. H. Knox to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. (Nov. 22, War D.) Officers of Q.M.C. to C.O. Hoboken, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieuts. W. C. Brown, R. H. Finch, 2d Lieuts. L. W. Kephart, J. H. Wagner, G. S. Jernigan, G. A. Maddox, C. A. Nelson, R. H. Huff, D. M. Terhune, B. C. Williams, F. T. Taaffe, R. E. Crawford, R. Bier, J. R. McConnell, D. Becker, J. J. Walsh, J. C. Melvin. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. H. Smith having reported from France, is assigned to duty in Purchase and Storage, Motors and Vehicles Division, Washington, D.C.; Major A. H. Willis to Hoboken, N.J.; Major C. E. Jones to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. T. F. Bowe to Camp Stuart, Va.; Capt. B. B. Whithorn to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Capt. J. Hafner to Hospital No. 36 as quartermaster; Capt. H. D. Fisbee from present duty at Camp Gorda, Ga., to Charles-ton, S.C., as Q.M.; Capt. C. H. Ketchum to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Sheridan to Camp Mills, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Diver to Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. P. N. Caesar to Fort George Wright, Wash.; 2d Lieut. J. H. McDonald to New Cumberland, Pa.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Dodge to El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. C. Fisher to Camp Fremont, Cal.; J. A. Termini to West Chester, Pa.; N. Shepard to Washington, D.C.; R. M. Bramlett to Washington; 1st Lieuts. W. D. Nance to Fort Bayard, N.M., and take station; W. H. Jones to New York, N.Y. (Nov. 23, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. R. G. Johnson, D.C., to Tuskegee, Ala., for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of D.C. relieved from duty at Camp Pike, Ark., and accompanied by their enlisted dental assistants will proceed to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur, for duty with Base Hospital No. 165; 1st Lieuts. J. L. Boyd, R. Redus; Major E. C. Brani-ger, D.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 144. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Base Hospital No. 155; 1st Lieuts. B. T. Owens, G. B. Parker. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for duty: 1st Lieut. K. E. Bjaraker, B. C. Coombes. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to camps specified and report to C.G. for duty as camp dental surgeons: Majors E. Milburn, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; H. G. Peavey, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; C. Taintor, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; R. B. Tobias, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; L. B. Wright, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas. (Nov. 22, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. H. Darrow, V.C., to Camp Sam Fordyce, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. I. R. Cooper, V.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty with Field Remount Squadron No. 364. (Nov. 21, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to Chicago, Ill., Medical Supply Depot, 2930 Federal street, for duty: 2d Lieuts. C. T. Butterfield, L. P. E. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. D. Fryer, San. C., Washington, morale branch, General Staff, for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. F. Hamner will proceed to Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 9; 1st Lieuts. R. B. Owen to Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 9; W. T. Eakins to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieuts. R. K. Vickery to Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va.; E. A. Dooley to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for temporary duty; G. F. Miller to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Nov. 23, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major John A. Savage, 1st Lieuts. L. Hussey, T. D. Hunt, A. D. Hughes, F. M. Berry, F. F. Johnston and C. L. Austin, Engrs., U.S.A., were honorably discharged on Nov. 26, their services being no longer required. (C. of E., Nov. 26.)

APPOINTMENTS IN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The appointment on Sept. 28, 1918, by the commanding general 6th Corps, American Expeditionary Force, of 1st Lieut. R. L. Giese, A.G.D., to captain from Sept. 3, 1918, is confirmed. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 28, 1918, by the commanding general 32d Division, American Expeditionary Force, rank from Sept. 5, 1918: To be majors of Field Artillery—Capts. J. H. Lewis and G. E. Sperbeck. To be captains of Field Artillery—1st Lieuts. G. D. Nelson, N. F. Stevenson, C. J. Schneider, L. T. Kuehl and H. L. Nichols. To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery—2d Lieuts. J. S. Jamieson, H. M. Lee, J. H. Costa, W. T. S. Jones, J. H. Redner, J. Whittaker, H. Sontag, M. F. Cole, F. J. Redfield, R. P. Guibert, E. S. Terhune, B. E. Bewick, M. F. Lumans, R. H. Stevenson, E. O. Blair, F. S. Stee and E. L. Averill. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 28, 1918, by the commanding general 32d Division, American Expeditionary Force, from Sept. 5, 1918: To be first lieutenants of Field Artillery—2d Lieuts. H. R. Sullivan, A. M. Knudson, H. I. Etheridge, A. G. Bergstrom, W. Burton, R. H. Lower, L. J. Champs, L. R. Parr, A. T. Harrington and W. T. Young, Jr. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The appointment on Sept. 26, 1918, by the commanding general 6th Corps, American Expeditionary Force, of 1st Lieut. W. G. Maher, Railroad Transportation Corps, to captain is confirmed. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 28, 1918, by the commanding general 6th Corps, American Expeditionary Force, rank as indicated after their names: To be lieutenants colonels of Engineers—Major G. H. Canfield, Sept. 3, 1918. To be major of Engineers—Capt. O. N. Powell, Aug. 31, 1918. To be captains of Engineers—1st Lieuts. L. A. Schloss, Aug. 31, 1918, and B. K. Dunstan, Sept. 3, 1918. To be first lieutenants of Engineers—2d Lieut. R. E. Gardner, Aug. 31, 1918. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 28, 1918, by the commanding general 5th Corps, American Expeditionary Force, with rank as indicated: To be major of Engineers—Capt. A. L. Bartlett, Sept. 3, 1918. To be captains of Engineers—1st Lieuts. W. M. Broady, Jr., and H. A. Roe, Sept. 1, 1918. To be first lieutenants of Engineers—2d Lieuts. P. E. Cole and M. R. Thompson, Sept. 1, 1918; L. S. Wilson, C. H. Gant and R. B. Swain, Sept. 3, 1918. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 26, 1918, by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, from Sept. 16, 1918: To be captains of Cavalry—1st Lieuts. H. A. Welch and T. H. Green. (Nov. 25, War D.)

The appointment on Sept. 26, 1918, by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, from Sept. 17, 1918: To be major of Cavalry—Capts. M. P. James and J. A. K. Marshall. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, in the Chemical Warfare Service, with rank from Sept. 11, 1918: To be lieutenants colonels—Major B. O. Goss. To be majors—Capts. E. E. Corry, T. H. Gull, S. A. Douglass, G. L. Jay, C. M. Mackall, J. A. Trainer,

L. P. Urbain, R. D. Ward, W. W. Wise, W. F. Beyer, J. B. Garlock and W. M. Page. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, in the Chemical Warfare Service from Sept. 9, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. L. M. Bartlett, C. A. Cool, E. K. Flies, M. A. Gordon, R. C. Hunter, G. W. Keitt, E. Mack, L. A. Maynard, I. W. Newry, P. R. Parmelee, E. C. Popp, R. P. Raynsford, L. M. Rohde, D. H. Rowe, D. W. Salisbury, F. B. Sherwood. To be first lieutenants—3d Lieuts. A. C. Coughlan, R. C. Dennis, S. A. Greenstone, H. B. Holt, J. K. Isherwood, R. G. Lewis, E. L. O'Meara, H. Riegelman, O. I. Robinson, R. S. Long, R. L. Sebastian, E. G. Stein, T. L. Stix, B. W. Thayer, F. B. Thompson, E. D. Watters, M. C. Wilson. (Nov. 25, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.S.

Lieut. Charles T. Flandreau, 154th Depot Brigade, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Meade, Md., on Aug. 7, 1918, of having become involved in fights with employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and with having broken arrest. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. No. 210, Oct. 2, 1918, War Dept.)

Lieut. Albert F. Buchanan, Q.M.C., N.A., was convicted at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., on July 29 of having converted a quantity of gasoline to his personal use, and with having deceived his commanding officer by reporting that a non-commissioned officer desired a furlough when he knew this to be untrue. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, but President Wilson commuted this to a reprimand to be administered by the Commanding General of the Southeastern Department; to be restricted to the limits of his post for six months, and to forfeit \$50 per month of his pay for a similar period. (G.C.M.O. No. 211, Oct. 5, 1918, War Dept.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 474-479.

OUR CORPS AND DIVISIONS UNDER PERSHING.

THE SIX CORPS OF THE A.E.F.

The organization of the Army Corps in the American Expeditionary Force in France as constituted on Nov. 7, 1918, was made public by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on Nov. 26. The composition as announced follows:

First Army Corps.

6th Division—11th and 12th Brigades, 51st, 52d, 53d, and 54th Infantry Regiments; also 6th Artillery Brigade, 3d, 78th, and 11th Artillery Regiments.

36th Division—71st and 72d Infantry Brigades, 141st, 142d, 143d, and 144th Infantry Regiments; also 61st Artillery Brigade, 131st, 132d, and 133d Artillery Regiments.

42d Division—83d and 84th Infantry Brigades, 165th, 166th, 167th, and 168th Infantry Regiments; also 67th Brigade, 149th, 150th, and 151st Artillery Regiments.

77th Division—153d and 154th Infantry Brigades, 305th, 306th, 307th, and 308th Infantry Regiments; also 152d Artillery Brigade, 304th, 305th, and 306th Artillery Regiments.

78th Division—155th and 156th Infantry Brigades, 309th, 310th, 311th, and 312th Infantry Regiments; also 153d Artillery Brigade, 307th, 308th, and 309th Artillery Regiments.

80th Division—159th and 160th Infantry Brigades, 317th, 318th, 319th, and 320th Infantry Regiments; also 155th Artillery Brigade, 313th, 314th, and 315th Artillery Regiments.

Second Army Corps.

27th Division—53d and 54th Infantry Brigades, 105th, 106th, 107th, and 108th Infantry Regiments; also 52d Artillery Brigade, 104th, 105th, and 106th Artillery Regiments.

30th Division—59th and 60th Infantry Brigades, 117th, 118th, 119th, and 120th Infantry Regiments; also 55th Artillery Brigade, 113th, 114th, and 115th Artillery Regiments.

Third Army Corps.

3d Division—5th and 6th Infantry Brigades, 4th, 7th, 30th, and 38th Infantry Regiments; also 3d Artillery Brigade, 10th, 76th, and 18th Artillery Regiments.

5th Division—9th and 10th Infantry Brigades, 60th, 61st, 6th, and 11th Infantry Regiments; also 5th Artillery Brigade, 19th, 20th, and 21st Artillery Regiments.

32d Division—63d and 64th Infantry Brigades, 125th, 126th, 127th, and 128th Infantry Regiments; also 57th Artillery Brigade, 119th, 120th, and 121st Artillery Regiments.

35th Division—69th and 70th Infantry Brigades, 137th, 138th, 139th, and 140th Infantry Regiments; also 60th Artillery Brigade, 128th, 129th, and 130th Artillery Regiments.

90th Division—179th and 180th Infantry Brigades, 357th, 358th, 359th, and 360th Infantry Regiments; also 165th Artillery Brigade, 343d, 344th, and 345th Artillery Regiments.

Fourth Army Corps.

7th Division—13th and 14th Infantry Brigades, 55th, 56th, 34th, and 64th Infantry Regiments; also 7th Artillery Brigade, 79th, 80th, and 8th Artillery Regiments.

28th Division—55th and 56th Infantry Brigades, 109th, 110th, 111th, and 112th Infantry Regiments; also 53d Artillery Brigade, 107th, 108th, and 109th Artillery Regiments.

Fifth Army Corps.

1st Division—1st and 2d Infantry Brigades, 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Regiments of Infantry; also 1st Artillery Brigade, 5th, 6th, and 7th Artillery Regiments.

2d Division—3d Infantry Brigade, 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry; also 2d Artillery Brigade, 15th, 17th, and 12th Artillery Regiments.

29th Division—57th and 58th Infantry Brigades, 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th Infantry Regiments; also 5th Artillery Brigade, 110th, 111th, and 112th Artillery Regiments.

89th Division—177th and 178th Infantry Brigades, 353d, 354th, 355th, and 356th Infantry Regiments; also 164th Artillery Brigade, 340th, 341st, and 342d Artillery Regiments.

Sixth Army Corps.

92d Division—183d and 184th Infantry Brigades, 265th, 366th, 367th, and 368th Infantry Regiments; also 167th Artillery Brigade, 349th, 350th, and 351st Artillery Regiments.

LOCATION OF U.S. DIVISIONS.

The War Department on Nov. 27 announced the location of forty-one divisions of the United States Army in France on Nov. 7 with the names of their commanders, as follows:

Combat Divisions.

1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier, Brig. Gen. F. Parker.

2d (Regulars)—Fosse and Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier, Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford.

27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. John P. Ryan.

28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. William H. Hay.

29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espany and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. C. Morton.

30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia)—Querrien, via B. E. F., Maj. Gen. Edward H. Lewis.

31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest, Maj. Gen. L. S. Lyon.

32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aincerville and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. William C. Haan.

33d (Illinois)—Troy and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Geo. Bell, Jr.

34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.

35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Somme Dieue and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Peter E. Trab.

36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith.

37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkerque, Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze.

42d (Rainbow)—Maisonneuve and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.

77th (New York city)—La Bassac, Varennes, St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander.

78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champ Haut and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. James H. McRae.

79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherieau and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. J. E. Kuhn.

80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Somma Dieue and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Monte Dieue, Is-sur-Tille, Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent, Maj. Gen. George P. Duncan.

84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale.

86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin.

87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons, Maj. Gen. B. D. Sturgis.

88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille, Maj. Gen. William Weigel.

89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tally and St. Dizier, Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.

90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers Des Dunes and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Henry F. Allen.

91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Ostroboeke and Dunkerque, Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston.

92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. Charles E. Ballou.

Depot Divisions.

39th (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana)—St. Florent, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.

40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier, Maj. Gen. F. S. Strong.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers, Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.

76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Mont Rond, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres, Maj. Gen. E. F. Glenn.

85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly, Maj. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Distinguished Service Cross Awards.

The War Department announced on Nov. 28 that General Pershing, by direction of President Wilson, has conferred the Distinguished Service Cross on the following officers of the American Expeditionary Force for extraordinary acts of heroism in action:

Capt. Thomas H. Fall

who was recently honorably discharged from the United States Army for disability in the line of duty after service in France, has received a letter from Col. Charles L. DeBevoise, commanding the 107th Infantry, dated France, Oct. 6, which says in part: "The regiment has just come out of the line after one of the most terrific battles of the war. The fight lasted practically four days, and the regiment behaved with great gallantry and covered itself with glory. Much praise has been bestowed upon it for its part in the struggle. We are now in a rest area about ten miles back, but will probably go in again in a few days. Things are going badly for the Hun, as the pressure is constant and continuous everywhere. The spirit and morale of the regiment is excellent, and its fighting qualities of the best. I consider it a great privilege and honor to command such an organization." The

battle the colonel refers to is evidently that for the Hindenburg Line during the advance of the 4th British Army.

Praise for 37th Division, U.S.A.

The following order from Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., commanding the 37th Division, composed largely of Ohio National Guard troops, praises the work of that command during its fighting in France, and will be read with interest:

Headquarters, 37th Div., American Expeditionary Force.

G.O. 80, Nov. 12, 1918.

1. The following order, No. 57, dated Nov. 9, 1918, of the General in command of the 30th Army Corps (French), is published for the information of this command:

"Upon the occasion of the relief of the 37th Division from

duty with the 30th Army Corps, the Commanding General of this Corps takes pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the energy, the bravery and the offensive spirit which the Division showed during the difficult fighting which took place between Oct. 31 and Nov. 4, 1918.

"After having overcome the enemy's resistance, the Division made a vigorous pursuit. Then, after being the first division to force the passage of the Escout (Scheldt) River, it established bridgeheads on the right bank of the river, which it held in spite of repeated counter-attacks launched by the enemy.

"The Commanding General of the Army Corps congratulates the 37th Division warmly on its brilliant conduct."

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

DANA T. MERRILL, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official: R. E. FRAILE, Adj't. Gen., Div. Adj't.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France reported up to Nov. 29 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 18,442; lost at sea, 725; died of wounds, 7,315; died of accident or other causes, 1,601;

died of disease, 9,387. Total, 37,470. Wounded, 47,381; missing 10,241. Grand total, 95,092.

Summary of Marine Corps casualties reported up to

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Nov. 23-29, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Colonel.

Welsh, Robert S., Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Smyth, Roy M., Inf., Alameda, Cal.

Captains.

Benjamin, Howe H., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Braddock, Howard C., Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Butcher, George S., Upper Montclair, N.J.

Campbell, George A., Woburn, Mass.

Collidge, Hamilton H., Boston.

Deiley, Paul C., Chicago.

Doane, Hugh R., Detroit, Mich.

Dougherty, Francis E., Glenwood, Minn.

Fisk, Clinton E., Jersey City, N.J.

Fowler, Charles A., Jr., Great Neck, N.Y.

Gaffney, Joseph F., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Girard, John F., Iona, Mich.

Grant, Edward L., Franklin, Mass.

Hayward, Harry W., Presque Isle, Me.

Killough, Granter H., Camp Merritt, N.J.

Kinnell, H. L., Washington.

McCord, Lorne Y., Mobile, Ala.

Markwick, Robert W., Philadelphia.

Moody, Tolfe, Knoxville, Tenn.

Munro, George N., Buena Vista, Ga.

Riggin, Charles S., East Rutherford, N.J.

Shoemaker, Ralph E., Bridgeton, N.J.

Slosson, James S., New York city.

Smith, Joseph W., Holyoke, Mass.

Vail, Herman H., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Walsh, Michael J., Hempstead, N.Y.

Lieutenants.

Aarvig, Truman, Pontiac, Ill.

Amory, Thomas D., Wilmington, Del.

Anderson, John W., University City, Ga.

Bargfiel, William A., New York city.

Bauer, Roy L., Atlanta, Ga.

Beattie, Arthur J., Norwalk, Ohio.

Betts, Eiden S., Alton, Ill.

Blankenship, Frederick O., Richview, Ill.

Bolster, Thomas L., Berwyn, Pa.

Brietbeck, Frank H., Oswego, N.Y.

Brown, Henry J., Detroit, Mich.

Brown, Vories P., Paulding, Ohio.

Buckley, Benjamin, Troy, N.Y.

Byrd, George H., Lawrenceville, Ga.

Canary, James H., Caney, Kas.

Carrigan, Alfred H., Jr., Wichita Falls, Texas.

Chappel, Charles F., Toledo, Ohio.

Collard, Clarence M., Washington.

Crouch, Hutt, Grandview, Texas.

Crosson, James H., Belmar, N.J.

Crosby, Harry E., Buffalo, N.Y.

Davis, Bryce E., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dederer, Ellsworth H., Nyack, N.Y.

Delman, Harry, New Florence, Mo.

Drew, Walter W., Ardmore, Okla.

Dudley, Carl A., Boston.

Elsworth, Edward, Jr., New York city.

Epstein, William, New York city.

Foster, George W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Frazier, Hilary R., Washington.

Funkhouser, Paul T., Evansville, Ind.

Garnsey, Edward G., Jr., Grand Haven, Mich.

Garrett, Norman A., Pensacola, Fla.

Gholson, Samuel C., Holly Springs, Miss.

Gillespie, Gordon, Greenwood, Miss.

Godfrey, Frank G., Norwalk, Conn.

Gow, Kenneth, Summit, N.J.

Groesbeck, Herbert, Jr., New York city.

Harkins, Matthew J., Province Lake, N.H.

Hatton, J. W., Tampa, Fla.

Hock, Alfred J., Brooklyn.

Horn, Nathaniel H., Oswego, N.Y.

Hudgen, William A., Anderson, S.C.

Huston, George W., Selma, Ala.

Jansen, Louis B., Chicago.

Jones, Percival C., Midville, Ga.

Kemble, John H., Muscatine, Ia.

King, Harold J., Manistee, Mich.

Knapp, James C., Forestville, N.Y.

Love, Julius, Opelika, Ala.

Lyon, John, Washington.

McBride, Allen J., New York city.

McClevery, Adelbert D., Seattle, Wash.

McConnell, Fred Y., Concord, N.C.

McCord, George L., Greenwood, S.C.

MacKay, Harold C., Buffalo, N.Y.

Machette, Kirk W., Philadelphia.

Maloy, James L., Gouverneur, N.Y.

Marks, Willoughby R., Apalachicola, Fla.

Marlow, Stuart L., Elkins Park, Pa.

Martell, Judson G., West Somerville, Mass.

Matheny, Arthur J., Chandler, Okla.

Mitchell, Robert F., Greenfield, Tenn.

Nelson, John B., Eau Claire, Wis.

Noon, Alfred R., Hempstead, N.Y.

Norris, Burton E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Ober, Robert, Baltimore, Md.

Oiphant, Elkins, Trenton, N.J.

Painter, Harold W., Philadelphia.

Partsch, Herman D., Haywood, Cal.

Phelps, Harold H., Springfield, Mass.

Polack, Rodney W., York, Pa.

Priest, K. K., Lynn, Mass.

Rambo, Ben M., St. Louis, Mo.

Rausch, Robert, New York city.

Reed, Jesse V., Bedford, Va.

Ridley, Thomas R., Campbell, Texas.

Reilly, L. G. E., Memphis, Tenn.

Rosenfield, Merrill, Baltimore, Md.

Rozek, Frederick W., Brooklyn.

Sadler, Walter V., Lamview, Va.

Woodward, Fred, Vera, Fla.

Woodward, Warren C., Chicago.

DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

Bartlett, Frances E., Andover, Me.

Keech, Cara M., Santa Ana, Cal.

Lundholm, Ruth V., Petaluma, Cal.

McDonald, Elizabeth, Teeswater, Ontario, Canada.

MacGregor, Edith, New Brunswick, Canada.

Worth, Margaret W., New York city.

DIED IN ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Burr, Alex T., Chicago.

Fish, Roy J., Carnett, Ark.

Johnson, Harlan W., McConnellsburg, Ohio.

Reid, Kenneth M., Peterson, N.J.

Wilson, Joseph V., Wheeling, W. Va.

Woodward, Fred, Vera, Fla.

Woodward, Warren C., Chicago.

LIEUTENANTS.

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SECRETARY BAKER ON THANKSGIVING.

On Thanksgiving Day, Secretary of War Baker expressed a "war" thanksgiving in these words: "America can rejoice and give thanks because she has been able to demonstrate the solid character of her people, the inspiring quality of her institutions, and the capacity of the Republic for sacrifice in the interest of high ideals. We give thanks this year as a united nation, as a people who have abated all differences of lineage, language and creed in order that we may express effectively and as one our common belief in the virtues of democracy."

ARMY AND NAVY SUBSCRIBES \$618,346.

In the United War Work campaign, which ended on Nov. 25 and in which the minimum total subscription sought was \$170,500,000, a total of \$203,199,730 was realized. The campaign extended to every state in the Union as well as to its territories and to China, Russia, Cuba, Japan and Mexico. Forty-six states, including New York, exceeded their quotas. Reports from all sections have not yet been received and it is believed that when these are received the grand total will be exceeded by several million dollars. The country was divided into "departments," certain states being included in one or the other of these. The names of these "depart-

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ments" indicate the geographical location of the states included. In the Northeastern Department the subscription from the Army and the Navy amounted to \$107,300; Eastern, \$95,000; Central, \$72,646; Southeastern, \$116,000; Southern, \$137,000; Western, \$90,400; Insular and Foreign, \$82,000. Total, \$618,346.

NO IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN OUR RUSSIAN FORCES.

There has been a persistent report that 15,000 American troops were to embark at a Pacific port and sail about Nov. 30 for Russia. This report, however, is without foundation, on the authority of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. General March said the President had limited the American forces operating in Russia and he had not changed his plans, hence there will be no larger representation of American soldiers now, there, for the present, at least. From British sources it is learned that our soldiers have proved themselves first-class fighting men in all operations in Russia in which they have been engaged.

FEW AMERICAN SOLDIERS BLINDED.

On authority of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, it is said that there may be less than fifty American soldiers who suffered total blindness from wounds received in action. This is considered a remarkable record for the number of men engaged, and the intensity of the fighting in the sectors where Americans were engaged. Up to last week eighteen men blinded in the war had been returned to this country.

NO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

In an announcement of the Committee on Public Information made on Nov. 27 concerning the publicity affairs of the coming Peace Conference in France it is stated: "There is no press censorship of any kind in the United States to-day, and at the personal request of the President the French and English governments have lifted all censorship regulations bearing upon American press matter."

PREPARING NEW ARMY REGISTER.

A force of assistants is hard at work in The Adjutant General's office of the Army constructing the Army Register for 1918, information for which is to close Dec. 1, on order of General March. Copy will then be forwarded to the printer, and it is stated that the Register will not be ready for issue until about Feb. 1, 1919.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE NAVY AND POLITICS.

After many years' residence in Washington, John Hay once said that he "never could understand the Congressional mind," and, in truth, it is an impossibility. There are two things, however, that the Congressional mind always reacts to in season and out of season. These are politics and a deep-seated objection in time of peace to anything savoring of a proper military policy for the United States as represented by an Army and a Navy based on the ideas of the professional soldiers and sailors of our Services. Nothing could more completely illustrate this Congressional habit of mind than the spectacle presented at the current hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the naval estimates for the fiscal year 1920; for it is perfectly plain from what has transpired up to the present time at these hearings that the U.S. Navy is once again to be made the victim of politics, that the best professional knowledge and opinion in the Service is to be flouted. At a time in the history of the world when we are living through the most impressive evidence mankind has ever known of the importance and triumph of sea power our sea power is in danger of being reduced by Congress with little regard for the advice of the trained expert in naval matters and no broad grasp of the present and future naval needs of the nation.

From the opening session of the hearings on Nov. 19, when Rear Admiral Ralph Earle appeared before the committee, it was made plain that political considerations were the main motives behind the questions asked by the committee members. Representative Butler was particularly aggressive in his attacks on the estimates, displaying an ignorance of naval matters that may have been assumed for political purposes, for it does not seem possible that any man with the slightest interest in the affairs of the U.S. Navy should be really so ill-informed on the subject as Mr. Butler pretended to be. This member's attitude became so wearisome in his insistence that the estimates were materially lowered that Chairman Fadgett dryly suggested Mr. Butler's desires for a reduction in the expense of the Navy might be achieved by scrapping one-half of the ships and doing away with the same proportion of the volume of labor. And it must have been with conscious irony that one of the Navy officers replied to Mr. Butler's query as to what one \$10,000 item was for: "That was to fence in a piece of property you would not let us buy." Mr. Butler went so far along this line of argument as to say he wanted the personnel of the Navy to be limited to 135,000 men and to keep only 300 ships, selling all the rest. Even when Rear Admiral David W. Taylor agreed that this could be done by legislation the recalcitrant member from Pennsylvania did not seem at all pleased. The attacks on the Eagle class boats, building by the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, were particularly vicious, although Admiral Taylor stated that the contract price, \$275,000 each, was low, and that "it would be unwise to abandon the contracts at this juncture." Nothing could better illustrate the shocking system, or rather lack of system, under which our annual appropriations are made than that an experienced and able officer of the Navy and a leader in his profession of naval constructor should be thus publicly badgered by a member of the one committee in the House of Representatives that should have the affairs of the Navy most at heart.

At the opening session of the hearings Admiral Earle said tersely, "The Navy has just got started and now it has to get stopped." We have evidence as to the truth of this in the announcement by Secretary Daniels on Nov. 25 that the Navy estimates for the fiscal year 1920 had been reduced from the original of \$2,644,307,000 to \$1,463,092,000, or a cut of \$1,180,315,000, or nearly fifty per cent. The Navy Department has thus voluntarily reduced its estimates, bowing to the flurries of Congressional objections that blew across the hearings in the week ending Nov. 23. Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General, reduced his estimates for supplies, including the pay of the Navy, from \$971,000,000 to \$466,000,000, or nearly fifty per cent, a reduction which clearly foreshadows a noteworthy reduction in the Navy personnel for 1920. In spite of the volume of these reductions Secretary Daniels has resolutely maintained his appeal for an appropriation of \$600,000,000 for his second building program of 156 ships. But the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs have made it very plain that until after the peace conference in France has settled its affairs, and particularly that of future armaments, they do not intend to permit any new naval construction in the United States. And unless public opinion causes them to change their avowed course of action it is likely, as Admiral Earle predicted, "the Navy will get stopped."

It is thirty years since Admiral Mahan began preaching the doctrine, first laid down by a French authority, that "naval strategic considerations are as necessary in

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

peace as in war." But Congress stands aloof from such considerations from an apparently deep-seated objection to taking professional advice on military matters. We are not at peace with Germany. Our Third Field Army is now on its way to the Rhine provinces, where it is likely to remain as an army of occupation for some time to come, how long no one knows. And yet the House Committee on Naval Affairs holds aloof from "naval strategic considerations." It was for the reason that the British Parliament always held such considerations in its first thoughts that we are seeing to-day that vastly impressive picture of dominating sea power presented by the German navy being surrendered in its entirety to the Allies, and surrendered without final battle. Behind this surrender lies this greater total of accomplishment: The Allies have conquered Mesopotamia and Arabia; they hold Constantinople and the Turkish Empire in complete subjection; they have restored the Serbian nation to a dominating race once more; conquered Bulgaria, Austria and Germany. And the greatest single factor of all the elements in this supreme victory is the British navy. It can be said of that steel wall which eventually crushed German military domination of Europe, as Mahan said of Nelson's squadrons, "those far-distant, storm-beaten ships upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world." Few indeed are the men who have fought to victory on the battlefields of France and Belgium who have looked upon the British Grand Fleet; but that was the single factor which entered most into the making of the armistice under which Germany stands beaten before the world. Mahan foresaw a "great nation in days yet to come that will incline the balance of power in some future sea war whose scope will be recognized afterwards, if not by contemporaries, to have been the political future and the economical development of regions before lost to civilization; but that nation will not be the United States if the moment finds her indifferent, as now, to the empire of the seas." If Congress is permitted to play politics with our Navy now, and with its proper development, we will have a supreme illustration of national indifference at a time when such a feeling should be farthest from our thoughts. Are we, once again, to have fought a victorious war and to have learned nothing from it?

DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Army Resignations Permitted.

It was announced at the War Department on Nov. 27 that the Army demobilization plans have been changed to open the way for immediate return to civil life of officers who wish to resign and who can be spared from their commands. Orders were sent by the War Department on Nov. 27 to all chiefs of bureaus and post commanders directing the acceptance of resignations in such cases. The announcement by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, will come as a relief to numerous officers of the Army who, having sought commissions for the emergency, have been anxious since the armistice to return as quickly as possible to their civilian interests. Resignations were discouraged by Circular No. 75 of Nov. 20 (page 433, our issue of Nov. 23), which stated that separations from the Service would be by discharge and that "tenders of resignations would not be received nor considered." These quoted words have now been ordered deleted and the following paragraph added to Par. 3, Cir. No. 75: "Resignations submitted by officers may be considered when the officer's commanding officer or the chief of the staff corps concerned states that the services of the officer can be spared. In such cases the officer will be discharged by his commanding officer or the chief of the staff corps as provided in this circular. Attention is directed to paragraph 3, Circular No. 73, War Department, 1918, and Circular No. 85, War Department, 1918."

A.G. Dept. Officers Still Needed.

The War Department authorizes the following statement signed by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff: "No officer of The Adjutant General's Department nor any officer or enlisted man of the personnel detachment or organization, at the headquarters of any department, camp, post or station will be separated from the Service by either discharge or resignation without the prior approval of the War Department in each case. When such officers and enlisted men become surplus or their services are no longer required at a particular place or station The Adjutant General of the Army will be immediately informed in order that the services of these officers and men may be utilized at other places if required."

Disposition of Army Medical Officers.

The Surgeon General of the Army, Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, has let it be known that, while the War Department has not announced a definite policy, it is reasonably certain that many medical officers will be retained for duty in the hospitals, for reconstruction work and for duty in connection with the medical examination of men to be mustered out. The present plan is to discharge most medical officers from camps and cantonments as the forces now under training there are discharged. The medical examination of the men is a large undertaking, for the report of each man's physical condition at the time of discharge must be made out and filed in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for reference in relation to claims for indemnity.

Suspension of Army Transfers.

According to an order issued by The Adjutant Gen-

eral on Nov. 23, all transfers of officers between corps and arms have been suspended except those of officers of the permanent establishment under Paragraph 47, Army Regulations. This order came as a great disappointment to a large number of officers in Washington who had made application for transfer to active service, for there were hundreds of young officers on duty in the various bureaus and departments who had hoped for assignment to active duty overseas. This applies particularly to a large group of graduates from the first Plattsburgh officers' training camp. These young men went to Plattsburgh hoping to get into the fighting as early as the Regular officers.

They were of the highest type of educated, physically perfect, Americans, and came from civilian duties well trained for executive responsibilities. It was probably due to the latter fact that many of them were disappointed in their ambition to get into battle, for their ability made them marked men for assignment to highly specialized service in the first months of the tremendous work that had to be done before our new troops could be sent overseas. And while it is entirely to the credit of these Plattsburghers that they were retained in these services and their responsibilities broadened as our Army grew along the west front, still they have been ever restive and seeking by transfer to get into the big fight. As one of these officers expressed it: "I'm not going to be asked what I have done, but where I was in France. And it's going to be very uncomfortable for me to be compelled to say I was in the Service as an officer for nearly two years and never left the United States."

This, of course, is a mistaken point of view, as honor and credit are due to the man who wore the uniform even though he did not land on foreign soil while the victorious Allies were driving the enemy back. Without the self-sacrificing, self-effacing service of these officers and men victory would have been impossible; but nevertheless among the young men who were moved by patriotic impulse to be numbered among the first to qualify for service in the line and who obeyed orders and threw all their ability and enthusiasm into the work they were assigned to do, to have been discouraged in their ambitions to be transferred to active duty with the Army abroad was a great disappointment.

War Department Drops 25,000 Workers.

The necessary release of 25,000 civilian war workers by the War Department has caused Secretary Baker to assign the chief clerk of the department, J. C. Scofield, to the task of solving the problem incurred by this dropping of so many out of employment. Secretary Baker intends that the girls who patriotically answered the call for help shall not face "tragic" conditions as a result of their sudden discharge and he wants those who came to Washington to work to go away feeling that the Government is not unappreciative. It is probable that either a bonus or transportation home will be paid those released. Other departments, commissions and boards are taking steps to reduce their forces by approximately 100,000 in the next few weeks. The excess force in the Treasury Department will be retained several months, and it is said that Secretary McAdoo contemplates liberal treatment of those who will be released. Complaints from emergency employees have begun to pour in on members of Congress, and legislation is considered probable in order to accord treatment to these men and women on a par with that given by private individuals and corporations.

"EMERGENCY" AND "REORGANIZATION."

cate General's Department of the Army are agreed that the question as to when "the existing emergency" terminates is a matter for the President alone to decide, discussion of the question is absorbing quite a portion of official Washington. Yet there seems to be no consensus of opinion on these questions: Will "the existing emergency" cease with the actual conclusion of peace? Will it extend beyond that time because of military occupancy of conquered countries in order to guarantee order and the meeting of peace obligations? Must our troops remain in Germany indefinitely, or until a stable government is established? And, How will such a situation affect the "emergency" commissions in the Army?

The last question, now that demobilization is getting under way, is naturally of widespread interest, for it bears on the future of nearly every officer of the Army, including those of the Regular Establishment, since it raises the question how far demobilization will entail decrease in grade. In the list of officers exercising command under what are termed "emergency commissions" are Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gens. Hunter Liggett and R. L. Ballard, and practically every corps, division and brigade commander. It is thought probable that Congress will make the grades permanent for officers who have earned the country's gratitude by their war service. But in the event that Congress fails of such action most of the major generals commanding corps and divisions would revert to the rank of brigadier general or colonel, held by them in the Regular Establishment, and nearly all brigade commanders would revert to colonels, lieutenant colonels or majors. It is regarded as highly unlikely that admirable service in a gigantic and successful war will receive so meager a reward, and it is therefore considered almost certain that nearly all commanding officers will be enabled by proper legislation to retain their

advanced rank in the scheme of Army reorganization when approved by Congress.

Until now no facts relating to the War Department's plans for Army reorganization have been allowed to come out of the deliberations over the bill to be presented to Congress. General March has said that the reorganization bill will be made public when it is sent to Congress. Army officers occupying posts of importance have, however, expressed views which seem to indicate a preference for a standing Army of about 600,000 men, with sufficient officers for an Army expanded to a strength of 900,000. Incidental preferences—and these are personal opinions, of course—touch on pertinent topics such as permanent assignment to the General Staff instead of the existing four-year term; enlargement of the General Staff organization through absorption of affiliated departments now enjoying a separate entity; the consolidation of all supply divisions; the merger into one department of all transport—motor, horse-drawn and water; and, finally, a revision of existing processes relative to officer personnel that would guard against a breakdown on entering a war, through a plan to assign all officers to the line for study and experience.

CHANGES AMONG NAVY FLAG OFFICERS.

Important changes among flag officers of the United States Navy were announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 27, and he also indicated that a rearrangement of the fleets would soon be made. With the retirement for age on Dec. 16, 1918, of Admiral Austin M. Knight, who has been commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet and is now on his way home from Vladivostok, Vice Admiral William S. Sims, who is in command of the U.S. Navy forces operating in European waters, will be designated by the President a temporary admiral. Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, who is commander of the cruiser force of the Atlantic Fleet and also commander of the transport force, will then be designated a temporary vice admiral, vice Sims. These officers are slated for higher rank in recognition of their highly efficient sea work during the present war. It was stated that no immediate change in the present assignments of Admirals Sims and Gleaves will be made.

Secretary Daniels also announced that Rear Admiral William S. Rodgers, who has been on duty at the training stations of the Atlantic Fleet, has been assigned to command the Asiatic Fleet, vice Knight. It is possible that Rear Admiral Rodgers may be designated as a vice admiral as there is one temporary vacancy in this grade, due to the retirement of Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman on Nov. 28, 1918.

In order to make plain the provision under which the above officers are designated for temporary higher rank, the following will be found of interest: The Act of May 22, 1917, provides that the President is authorized to designate six officers of the Navy for commands of fleets or subdivisions, and after assuming such command, until relinquishment thereof, not more than three such officers shall have rank and pay of an admiral; the three other officers shall have rank and pay of vice admiral. The selections in time of war must be made from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list. The pay of an admiral as designated above is \$10,000 and the pay of vice admiral is \$9,000 per annum. In time of peace officers for command of fleets and subdivisions thereof must be designated from among the rear admirals on the active list. When an officer with the rank of admiral or vice admiral is detached from command of a fleet or subdivision thereof he shall return to his regular rank, and shall receive only the pay and allowances of his regular rank.

The present admirals of fleets are: Admirals Henry T. Mayo, Atlantic Fleet; Austin M. Knight, Asiatic Fleet, and William B. Caperton, Pacific Fleet. The present vice admirals are: Vice Admirals Albert W. Grant, in command of a battleship force of the Atlantic Fleet; and William S. Sims, commanding the naval forces in European waters.

WAR DEPARTMENT FINANCE MERGER.

At a dinner in his honor in Washington Nov. 25, Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., director of finance of the Army, announced that all financial divisions of the War Department had been consolidated. The accounting divisions of the Quartermaster, Medical, Signal and Engineer Corps, had already been consolidated, and the Ordnance Department's financial bureau would be taken over Dec. 1. Under the new plan, he stated, the director of finance will prepare and submit to Congress all Army budgets, and will have control over all appropriations with the exception of that for rivers and harbors of the Engineer Corps. The new arrangement will eliminate the competition in the market which has previously been rife among the various divisions and bureaus. Comptroller of the Treasury Warwick spoke of the merger enthusiastically and expressed the hope that other Government departments might follow the plan.

COLUMBIA CANTONMENT HALTED.

Construction on the North Columbia cantonment at Columbia, S.C., which was planned as a duplication of Camp Jackson, was stopped by orders from the War Department received on Nov. 15. Eight million feet of lumber is estimated to have been used when the work was stopped. The contract for the cantonment called for an expenditure of approximately \$7,000,000.

NAVAL ESTIMATES HEARINGS.

Reduction in Pay Estimates.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs resumed its hearings on the Navy Department's estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, on Nov. 25, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, presenting his estimates on that date. Admiral McGowan reported a revision of his estimates amounting to a reduction of \$505,290,600 or fifty-two per cent. The original estimates and the reduced figures for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for the fiscal year 1920 are as follows:

	Original estimates.	Revised estimates.
Pay, miscellaneous	\$10,000,000	\$4,985,000
Pay of Navy	\$59,946,071	\$84,621,786
Provisions	202,843,965	81,577,650
Maintenance, S. and A.	34,000,000	23,200,000
Freight, R. and A.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Fuel and Transportation	98,000,000	31,675,000
Clothing and small stores	27,080,000	10,000,000
Totals	\$71,370,036	\$466,079,436

\$1,180,000,000 Cut in Bureau Estimates.

On the same date Secretary Daniels sent a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury reading as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that reports which I have received from the heads of the several bureaus and offices of this Department indicate that the original estimates of appropriations required for the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which totaled \$2,644,307,046, may be reduced by the sum of \$1,180,315,375, or over forty-four per cent., as follows:

"Pay, miscellaneous, \$5,015,000.
"Aviation, Navy, \$133,770,700.
"Bureau of Navigation, \$4,026,603.
"Bureau of Ordnance, \$313,421,716.
"Bureau of Yards and Docks, including public works, \$9,458,000.
"Pay of Navy, \$275,324,285.
"Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$224,951,315.
"Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$37,500,000.
"Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$28,000,000.
"Marine Corps, \$35,702,954.
"Naval emergency fund, \$113,145,000."

It has developed that since the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11 contracts amounting to \$19,051,000 have been canceled by the Navy Department, these including 300 hydroplanes among other supplies, and that other contracts amounting to \$100,000,000 will shortly be abrogated, in addition to the reduction by the Bureau of Ordnance of nearly \$500,000,000 already made. No reduction was made by the Department in the estimate of \$600,000,000 for the second building program of 156 ships, recommended to Congress by Secretary Daniels.

Medical Branch of the Navy.

Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, appeared before the committee on Nov. 26 and in addition to explaining the needs of his bureau, as expressed in the estimates, gave the committee a statement as to the war casualties in the Navy up to the date of the signing of the armistice. Exclusive of the Marine Corps and of those who died of disease the casualties numbered 1,233. Admiral Braisted said that practically all of the deaths in the Navy included in the figure named were due to combats with German submarines. His estimates for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the fiscal year 1920 were \$9,200,000, a reduction of \$5,800,000 from the original estimate.

The most important tasks still lie ahead of the medical branch of the Navy, Admiral Braisted said, in taking care of the sick and wounded and extending some aid to the Army in this work. As the wounded and sick men are brought home from France, the Admiral pointed out, the work of the Medical Corps will be greatly increased. Already all naval hospitals in the United States are filled, some crowded. Hospital facilities at Norfolk are taxed so that it is probable the Navy Department may have to commandeer homes to house sick men being sent home. Hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore may have to be called on for aid, too, he said. Work is being rushed on new hospital buildings and some buildings built for totally different purposes are being so changed that they can be used for that purpose.

Aviation Needs of the Navy.

The session on Nov. 27 was devoted almost entirely to estimates for the aviation needs of the Navy, in the course of which Admiral Taylor gave to the members of the committee information as to aviation in the war that hitherto has not been revealed. Among other things he stated that the Kirkham triplane, which was built in the United States, is the fastest plane in the world and has already developed a speed of 160 miles an hour and the Navy officials expected the machine to better that record. Admiral Taylor also declared that during the war a Zeppelin flew from Germany to German East Africa for the purpose of bringing home a German commander who was stationed in that colony, but the long air voyage was fruitless, for the officer sought had been captured by the British.

Admiral Taylor stated that \$36,000,000 worth of contracts connected with the flying service had been canceled since the signing of the armistice and that the Navy Department would return \$90,000,000 to the Treasury Department at the end of the fiscal year 1919, out of the \$220,000,000 appropriated for aviation purposes. He put in an estimate for \$87,769,000 for the fiscal year 1920 for the establishment and equipment of a coastal patrol service, the flying craft asked for including four dirigibles of the Zeppelin type to cost \$1,500,000 each, twelve dirigibles of a smaller type to cost \$250,000 each, and a still smaller sized dirigible to cost \$75,000 each. In the equipment asked for also were 108 fighting escort planes. The coast patrol plan, as outlined by Admiral Taylor, also included the establishment of twenty-one stations, some of which have been built and others are under construction. Both Admiral Taylor and Comdr. George W. Steele, Jr., who also appeared before the committee, urged the development of the aviation coast patrol, stating that if this system had been completely organized last year the German submarines that menaced the Atlantic coast during the past summer would have been driven out of our waters.

According to the present plans aviation coast patrol stations will be established on the Maine coast between Portland and Rockland; at Narragansett Bay, New York, Port Arthur, Texas; San Francisco, Seward, Alaska; Hawaiian Islands, Virgin Islands, Guam and in the Canal Zone. Stations are now under construction at Cape Lookout, N.C.; Brunswick, Ga.; Galveston, Texas, and others have been completed at Chatham, Mass., Rockaway Beach, Cape May, Miami and Key West, Fla., San Diego, Cal., and in the Canal Zone. In response to questions as to the safety and prac-

ticability of lighter than air craft the officers said that a non-inflammable gas for balloons had been discovered, which was so efficient that it could be fired into, through the gas bag, without catching fire. The gas was said to cost a little more than hydrogen, but it was also said to leak less rapidly, and the officers thought the cost would be about the same.

Maintenance and Repair.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor, U.S.N., stated to the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the hearings on the Naval Appropriation estimates on Nov. 22 that his estimates for maintenance and repairs for the fiscal year 1920 were made before the signing of the armistice at \$75,000,000, but that he had reduced them fifty per cent. by cutting out all strictly war estimates. The present Navy is about two and a half times the size of the pre-war Navy, exclusive of 340 transports operated for the Army or the Shipping Board. The Navy list includes sixty tankers and supply ships.

Admiral Taylor stated that the amounts could not be materially reduced without a substantial reduction in the number of ships, and in comparing the present estimates with those of pre-war times the cost of labor, which had gone up 116 per cent., must be considered. In answer to Mr. Kelley, of Michigan, he said he had estimated for 100 of the Eagle class boats, 240 additional destroyers, thirty-five submarines, fifty mine sweepers, twenty-five tugs, five battleships and twenty merchant vessels.

The Eagle Class Boats.

Questioned on the Eagle class boats, Admiral Taylor produced the contract for their construction. It provides that the Government erect the plant, which is to be taken over by the Ford Motor Company at a price to be determined by a naval board; the Navy Department is to pay the exact cost of construction plus \$20,000 profit for each vessel and no more unless the cost is less than \$275,000 a vessel, in which case the contractor is to have twenty-five per cent. of the reduction. Admiral Taylor said the hull and machinery would probably cost \$400,000 for each boat, or about half the cost of destroyer construction. These vessels are a little more than 500 tons, substantially built, with a speed of eighteen and one-half knots, and carry an armament of four-inch guns.

The Navy contracted for 112 of the Eagle class boats. Seven of them are in commission, five are approaching completion at Detroit, the keels of twenty-one are laid, seventy-five are in various stages of completion, and six not yet under construction. Nearly all the material for the boats is on hand and partially fabricated. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of Ordnance, stated that complete armament would cost approximately \$112,000 for each vessel. If the contracts are cancelled the builders are to receive actual cost of the construction in hand plus ten per cent. Admiral Taylor said the chief use of these vessels to the Navy would be as gunboats for navigating shallow waters. The chief discussion was whether it is good economy to complete all the vessels or to scrap all not required for naval use. The Bureau of Construction and Repair immediately upon the signing of the armistice cancelled every contract for aircraft fusillages. In the last six months the Navy has been supplied with all the aircraft it required.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

As stated in our issue of Nov. 23, the second session of the present Congress adjourned on Nov. 21, and the third or final session convenes on Dec. 2. On Nov. 21 a few Service bills were introduced, as noted below.

The Senate Committee on Commerce on Nov. 21 reported S. 5025, to amend Section 1 of the act for the establishment of marine schools, approved March 4, 1911, by adding to the list of ports therein mentioned: "and a port in the state of Florida and a port in the state of Louisiana, and any other port to be selected and designated by the Secretary of the Navy."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 188, Mr. Lewis.—That the pay to all soldiers and sailors who have been in the service of the late war between Germany and its allies and the United States after the mustering out of the said soldiers and sailors the compensation now fixed for said soldiers and sailors per month be continued to an extent not less than three months' pay.

S. Res. 346, Mr. King.—That the Secretary of War transmit to the Senate the names of all commissioned officers in the Army, and of all other persons who, since April 6, 1917, have been authorized by the War Department to purchase ordinance, quartermaster, medical, and other supplies for the use of the Military Establishment of the United States, and to inform the Senate as to what interest as shareholders, partners, employees, or security holders such officers or persons may have, directly or indirectly, so far as the Secretary may be advised, in any corporation, company, partnership, firm, or business which has been awarded contracts for the furnishing of ordnance, quartermaster, medical, or other supplies for the Military Establishment.

S. Res. 350, Mr. Trammell.—That the Director General of Railroads be requested to authorize a passenger rate of one cent a mile to all officers and enlisted personnel of all grades and ranks of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for a period of three months immediately following honorable discharge from military service.

S. 5030, Mr. Fletcher.—To further regulate radio communication by directing the President to requisition and take permanent possession of, for the use of the Government, every radio station on land or on a permanently moored vessel, now in existence within the jurisdiction of the United States or any of its possessions, other than experiment stations, technical and training school stations, and stations belonging to the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands. The bill would place control of all radio communication, and authority to issue private licenses, in the Secretary of the Navy.

S. 5040, Mr. Smoot.—To give preference in all forms of public employment to men who have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. That the Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to place such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines on a preference list in all Civil Service appointments. That in all cases arising under this act an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be prima facie evidence for such preference.

S. 5044, Mr. Calder.—That officers of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force who were transferred from the National Naval Volunteers under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1918, shall be paid the same uniform gratuity as other officers of the Naval Reserve Force.

H.J. Res. 252, Mr. Vestal.—That each and every soldier and sailor in the Army and the Navy of the United States, and in the Marine Corps, who is now or has been at any time engaged in such service since the declaration of war by the Government of the United States against the Imperial Government of Germany, and who has been on who shall hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, be, and is hereby, authorized and permitted to retain and keep as his own individual property the uniform or uniforms, including overcoat,

worn by him or in his possession at the time of his discharge from such service: Provided, That such uniforms shall only be worn by said discharged soldier, sailor, or marine subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

H.R. 13154, Mr. Swift.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to issue to the nearest of kin of all enlisted men and women who died while in service of the world war a certificate giving a complete history of the record of the deceased.

H.R. 13155, Mr. Swift.—That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to issue to the nearest of kin of all enlisted men and women who died while in service of the world war a certificate giving a complete history of the record of the deceased.

H.R. 13160, Mr. French.—To extend the provisions of the homestead laws touching credit for period of enlistment to the soldiers, nurses, and officers of the Army and the seamen, marines, nurses, and officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps of the United States who have served or will have served during the war between the United States and Germany and Austria.

H.R. 13161, Mr. Sinnott.—For the erection of a statue in honor of Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, in Washington, D.C. To appropriate \$100,000.

PRAISE FOR COMPTROLLER WARWICK.

Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Q.M. Corps, gave an interesting talk on financing the war at the final meeting of the graduates of the Officers' Training School at Camp Meigs, Va., held in the War Department Munitions Building, Washington, Nov. 22. He called attention to some of the problems which had presented themselves during the war, how they were solved, and outlined certain recommendations as to a proper finance organization for the War Department. General Lord referred warmly to the help that had been afforded by the policy of co-operation followed by the officers of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Auditor for the War Department. With reference to Comptroller W. W. Warwick he said: "I wish to bear grateful testimony to the splendid contribution he has made to the winning of this war. Earlier than most of us he visualized the immensity of the problem that confronted this country, and has lent to the solution of the great financial questions involved the power of his great mind and the equipment of his unsurpassed knowledge of Government finance. Without losing sight for a moment of his duty as the guardian of the national treasury, he nevertheless swept aside trivial and meaningless technicalities, cut so-called 'red tape' and by his policy of co-operation enabled the war-making agencies of the country to do business in a way that resulted not only in increased efficiency of operation but in tangible financial saving to the Government.

"Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in problems and the additional responsibilities thrown upon his shoulders, increases in direct proportion to the extraordinary increase in the Army and Navy and other Government agencies because of the war, he has always been accessible and his services always immediately available. The efficient manner in which he has performed all these additional duties through all the period of the war is striking tribute to his physical and mental vigor.

"Having since the beginning of the war been in charge of all the Quartermaster appropriations and at the present time having financial control of nearly all War Department funds, I can speak as one having authority, and I most gratefully offer this testimony to the important patriotic service of this Government officer, whom I have always found as wise in counsel as he is learned in the law."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

An officer is not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light for the support of a step-mother, under the act of Congress of April 16, 1918, the Comptroller stating that the term "dependent parent" as used in that act does not include the officer's step-mother.

An officer of the British Royal Air Force "while serving under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy" is entitled to an allowance from the Navy Department for quarters, subsistence or mileage, the Comptroller holds, adding, "my decision in this matter is not to be considered, however, as authorizing the payment of an allowance to the officer in question if he is receiving an allowance through his own government or if the duty to which he is assigned under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department is not primarily in the interest of our own government."

The cost of publishing a weekly paper by a private construction company while engaged on a Government contract is not a proper charge against the Government under the contract, the Comptroller states in reply to a letter of inquiry on this point from the Secretary of the Navy. The company in question had much difficulty in keeping a sufficient number of workmen employed on their job of building two office buildings for the Navy Department in Potomac Park, Washington, and they began the publication of a weekly paper with the idea of interesting their employees and thus keeping them on the contract. The Navy disbursing officer approved of this idea. The Comptroller points out, however, that the contractor accepts with his contract the responsibility of providing enough workmen to fulfill it, and since the contractor is not entitled to reimbursement for every expense incurred, this expense is one of that class.

Major W. C. Hooton, Q.M.C., who is with the A.E. F. in France, applied to the Comptroller for a reconsideration of the decision of the Comptroller of Aug. 26 last in connection with a credit claimed by him of \$23,428.81 in his account growing out of vouchers and funds lost at sea when the U.S. transport *Antilles* was sunk on Oct. 17, 1917, by an enemy submarine while en route in convoy from a port in France to the United States. The Comptroller states, in refusing the application, that "credit was refused on the ground of your failure to present for consideration any evidence bearing upon the loss of money and vouchers involved in your accounts and which in the absence of corroborative evidence or some showing as to payments made could not be accepted as sufficient warrant giving credit for the amount in question"; and in view of the fact that there were presented "no material facts or newly discovered evidence as a basis upon which a rehearing can be granted, a rehearing is therefore denied."

In response to a request from the Secretary of War as to the question of precedence of stoppages in the settlement of accounts of enlisted men the Comptroller makes the following decision: "I am of the opinion that authorized stoppages should be entered on the pay rolls and deducted at the time of adjustment of the ac-

count of the enlisted men as follows: (1) Reimbursements to the United States: Allotments Class A, Class B; allotments War Risk Insurance premiums; allotments Liberty Loan, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; allotments Liberty Loan, Secretary of the Treasury; allotments Liberty Loan, private banks, allotments other than Classes A and B where allottee has been paid by United States. Stoppages for Ordnance property, stoppages for Signal property, stoppages for Medical supplies, stoppages for Engineer property, stoppages for camp and garrison equipage, stoppages for clothing, stoppages for transportation, stoppages for subsistence, reward for apprehension, desertion, expense for apprehension, A.W.O.L. (2) Reimbursements to individuals: Disbursing officers, post laundry, post exchange, company fund, injury to persons, injury to private property. (3) Forfeitures for desertion and fines.

A further request was made "that the question of the validity of deducting allotments, Classes A, B and E, Liberty Loan allotments and insurance premiums from money due soldiers on clothing settlements and soldiers' deposits on final settlements be considered and decision rendered." To this the Comptroller replied: "Under provisions of the law and Army Regulations deposits and the interest thereon are forfeited by desertion, but forfeiture can not be imposed by sentence of a court-martial. They are exempt from liability for debts due to individuals; to meet a sentence of a court-martial imposing forfeiture of pay or allowance, and for the soldier's private debts; but they are not exempt from liability for debts due the United States. The law does not expressly exempt the deposits therein described from liability for debts due the Government. The amount of such debts should be set off against the deposits, if any, and against any amount to which the enlisted man is entitled to credit on account of clothing. Allotments of all classes and war risk insurance premiums should be deducted from the soldier's pay, clothing money and deposits on final statements, in cases where such allotments, etc., are clearly shown to be debts due the Government."

Decision as to Warrant Officers.

Under a decision of the Comptroller it is held that the word "officers" as used in the Act of April 16, 1918, (40 Stat., 530) and the Act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat., 733) is not to be construed in a restricted sense so as to limit its application to any class of officers; therefore, it must include warrant officers, and accordingly said act provides that warrant officers of the U.S. Coast Guard shall receive the same increase of pay and allowances in all respects as are now or may hereafter be provided for warrant officers of the Navy." This decision was made at the request of Coast Guard Headquarters which questioned whether it was authorized to pay commutation of quarters, heat and light to a boatswain on account of maintenance of a place of abode for wife and children. The Comptroller adds: "Commutation of quarters, heat and light as provided by the Army Act of April 16, 1918, supra, and which by assimilation applies to officers of the Navy, is an increased allowance for the duration of the war, and in a decision of this office, dated Oct. 22, 1918 (25 Comp. Dec. 336), it was held that warrant officers of the Navy on sea duty are entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light as provided in said act."

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE STOCKS.

The amount of clothing and equipage on hand for the use of the Army is shown by a report of the statistical division made to Brig. Gen. Robert Wood, Acting Q.M. General and Director of Purchase and Storage. This report, dated Nov. 19, shows stock on hand of clothing and equipage and materials for clothing and equipage as of Nov. 1, 1918. It indicates the supply in the United States and France, not in the hands of troops, and shows the progress of its distribution from the manufacturers to camps and warehouses here and abroad. It includes re-issue stock reclaimed and to be reclaimed and itemized the amounts as follows:

Cotton coats, 5,039,907; denim coats, 5,410,518; wool coats, 6,282,536; jerkins, 2,449,018; mackinaws, 19,660; overcoats, 4,167,841; raincoats, 2,170,220; flannel shirts, 9,742,824; denim trousers, 5,215,708 pairs; cotton trousers and breeches, 8,879,393 pairs; wool trousers and breeches, 5,851,820 pairs; summer drawers, 24,285,815 pairs; winter drawers, 21,050,798 pairs; summer undershirts, 27,075,892; winter undershirts, 17,437,280; rubber hip boots, 1,271,135 pairs; rubber knee boots, 859,211 pairs; canvas leggings, 7,268,419 pairs; arctic overshoes, 1,510,894 pairs; woolen and spiral puttees, 8,586,830 pairs; russet marching shoes, 3,548,600 pairs; welt field shoes, 3,314,783 pairs; metallic fastened field shoes, 4,018,636 pairs; heavy wool stockings, 25,042,752 pairs; light wool stockings, 21,070,492 pairs; overseas caps, 3,718,678; service hats, 3,120,948; canton flannel gloves, 1,590,527 pairs; heavy leather gloves, 3,084,565 pairs; jersey knit gloves, 5,968,015 pairs; wool gloves, 6,415,846 pairs; leather mittens, 3,733,779 pairs; canton flannel mittens, 2,125,907 pairs; water sterilizing bags, 38,503; barrack bags, 4,315,822; bedsacks, 4,102,806; commercial blankets, 1,035,822; 3-pound blankets, 1,413,492; 4-pound blankets, 2,963,287; large paulins, 38,442; small paulins, 20,134; shelter tent halves, 1,147,208; pyramidal tents, 111,559.

Stock of materials for clothing and equipage as of Nov. 1 consists of stock on hand, in transit to depots and in the hands of contractors as follows: O.D. cotton cloth, 12,804,655 yards; denim, 19,295,371 yards; duck for shelter tents, 4,081,894 yards; duck for paulins, 2,623,839 yards; 16- and 20-ounce melton, 10,688,130 yards; 30- and 32-ounce melton, 3,242,982 yards; and flannel for shirts, 9,192,272 yards.

OUR SUPPLY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

A more extensive summary of the Service of Supplies of the American Expeditionary Force than has hitherto been permitted to be published was cabled from American headquarters on Nov. 19, giving details as they existed at the time of the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. The summary reads in its essential parts:

On the morning of Nov. 11 the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced, there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne action. This figure does not include the American units engaged on other parts of the front.

The American Army has brought over to France and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. In addition, it has in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. To meet demands which the existing French railways were unable

to meet 843 miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 1. On top of this the Department of Light Railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road, while 140 miles of German light railway were repaired and put into operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

It is interesting to note the supply of some of the principal ration components on hand. For instance, the Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone, 183,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes, 267,000,000 rations of milk, 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes, 143,000,000 rations of sugar, 89,000,000 rations of meat, 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods. There are requisites such as flavorings, fruits, candy and potatoe in proportion, while for smokers there are 761,000,000 rations of cigarettes and tobacco in other forms.

It is difficult to describe in exact figures what the A.E.F. have done in the construction and improvement of dockage and warehouses since the first troops landed. This work has been proportionate to the whole effort in other directions. Ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction with a total length of over 5,200 feet. These, however, do not indicate the magnitude of the effort of the Engineer Corps. In this phase of improvement to French ports great labor has been expended in dredging operations, repairing French docks and increasing railway terminal facilities. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 23,000,000 square feet have been constructed. This development of French ports increased facilities to such an extent that even if the Germans had captured Calais and other channel ports, as they had planned, the Allies' loss would have been strategically unimportant. These figures serve in a measure to show the magnitude of American accomplishment, and the great machine is in operation as the American 3d Army moves forward into German territory.

OUR RETURNING TROOPS.

The 27th Division, totaling 484 officers and 12,861 men and the 30th Division, with 488 officers and 12,000 men, have been withdrawn from the Le Mans area and according to press dispatches from France were to sail for the United States probably within a few days. The 76th Division, reduced by replacement drafts to sixty-one officers and 1,000 men, has arrived at the port of St. Nazaire, France, and is embarking for home, according to a dispatch dated Nov. 26 from headquarters A.E.F. Le Mans is 115 miles southwest of Paris, in the area of concentration and recruitment camps of the American Army. Reports of the Medical Corps in France are reported to show that the homeward travel of convalescent sick and wounded is progressing rapidly and that before long it will aggregate several thousand men each day. To accommodate other troops, it is expected that a steamer will leave France or England for the United States every day. Secretary of War Baker was quoted by the New York World as having said on Nov. 26 that some divisional organizations would be home by Christmas, but no complete divisions.

The 76th Division went overseas with a full strength of 27,000 men. It is of the National Army, and trained at Camp Devens, Mass. It was composed of selective service men from part of New York state, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. From the time of its arrival in France, however, it has been a depot division, from which replacement drafts for regiments at the front were drawn, and was then in turn filled up by draft or with casualties from the United States. The division itself was never in action or near the front, but it is quite probable that the larger part of its original personnel did see service in other divisions. The great depletion in the ranks of the division may represent casualties in the 26th Division, the New England National Guard force that was the first of the troops other than Regular Army troops to reach France. This division saw much heavy fighting in various sectors.

The 27th Division is composed of New York National Guard troops, which went to Spartanburg, S.C., under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., and trained there until its departure for France. Upon its arrival it was brigaded with British troops. Although the 52d Artillery Brigade was attached to this division, the 27th, in its participation with British troops in the big drive in Picardy and Flanders, consisted of infantry troops alone.

The 30th Division, which trained at Camp Sevier, S.C., is in command of Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, U.S.A., and consists of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops. Both this division and the 27th are reported to have been withdrawn from the fighting line about Oct. 19 and sent to rest camps back of the British lines.

The depleted 76th Division, which is commanded by Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., was said by General March a short time ago to have had its various units in forty-five different places.

Eight divisions have already been designated by General Pershing to return, but it is understood they are skeletonized to a certain extent. Some of them have been used for replacement purposes, filling up other divisions as the war progressed. It is believed that in some heavy casualties have taken place.

When the divisions do return from France it will be found that great changes have been made in the enlisted personnel in many cases since they left here for overseas. The application of the one-army theory to all forces and the replacement systems by which gaps in front line organizations were filled have obliterated to a large degree the lines which divided Regular Army, National Guard and National Army organizations. This condition is evidenced by the changes which have taken place in the 76th Division.

Arrival of Troops from Abroad.

Without any preliminary announcement of their sailing three transports arrived at Hampton Roads from abroad on Nov. 26-27, these including the President Grant, Rotterdam and Pocahontas. There were 6,500 troops aboard the President Grant, some of whom had been in France, but had seen no service at the front. After landing at Norfolk and marching through the streets of that city for exercise they were re-embarked on the transport which sailed for New York city, where the men went to Camp Mills for demobilization, arriving there on Nov. 28. On board the Rotterdam were 500

wounded soldiers who were sent to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, now a hospital.

It was announced from Paris on Nov. 27 that there were on the Atlantic homeward bound 547 officers and 10,448 men of the A.E.F. Press dispatches from London on Nov. 27 announced expected sailings from Liverpool as follows: The Ascanius Nov. 28 with 1,530 officers and men of the American air forces; Canopic Nov. 29, with 1,060 aboard; Adriatic, Nov. 30, with 2,175; Cedric, Dec. 2, with 3,000; Empress of Britain, Dec. 2, with 2,880, including 480 sick; Leviathan, Dec. 3, with 1,500 sick, and the Saxonia, Dec. 6, with 1,600 sick.

Flying Units on the *Mauretania*.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced in Washington on Nov. 28 that 165 officers and 3,834 men, including 116 sick and wounded, of the A.E.F. were on board the S.S. *Mauretania* which sailed from England on Nov. 25 for the United States. This number is made up of units of the Air Service including: 5th Construction Company; 167th, 187th, 216th, 225th, 226th, 267th, 268th, 305th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 316th, 321st and 330th Aero Squadrons; and the 156th, 188th, 228th, 317th, 319th, 325th, 331st, 333rd and 339th Radio Detachments. The 267th Aero Squadron appears twice in the list as received at the War Department and it is assumed that this was an error in transmission.

OTHER UNITS TO RETURN.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced on Nov. 25 that the first units of the A.E.F. to return to the United States comprised forty-one units of the Air Service with some casuals, including medical detachments, sick and wounded, numbering nearly 7,000 officers and men that had been stationed in England. Three transports are bringing the troops to the United States, the Minnekahda and Lapland sailing from Liverpool on Nov. 22 and the Orca on Nov. 23. General March said they were due here "about the end of this month."

On the *S.S. Minnekahda* are the following units:

2d Aircraft Acceptance Park, 29 officers, 557 men. Casual Medical Detachment, 6 officers and 18 men. Construction Companies, Air Service: 15th Co., 5 officers and 228 enlisted men; 18th Co., 6 officers and 242 enlisted men; 19th Co., 7 officers and 238 men. Aero Squadrons: 92d Sqdn., 24 officers and 201 enlisted men; 177th Sqdn., 2 officers and 230 enlisted men; 210th Sqdn., 2 officers and 251 enlisted men; 219th Sqdn., 3 officers and 129 enlisted men; 220th Sqdn., 3 officers and 249 enlisted men; 254th Sqdn., 2 officers and 258 enlisted men; 259th Sqdn., 3 officers and 127 enlisted men; 833d Sqdn., 4 officers and 123 enlisted men; 839th Sqdn., 3 officers and 93 enlisted men. Total: 90 officers and 2,943 enlisted men.

On the *S.S. Lapland* are the following units:

First Handley-Page Training Section, 126 officers and 449 enlisted men. Sailmakers' Detachment, 1 officer and 100 enlisted men. Casual Medical Detachment, 5 officers and 12 enlisted men.

Photo Sections: 60th P.S., 1 officer and 30 enlisted men; 70th P.S., 1 officer and 30 enlisted men; 71st P.S., 1 officer and 30 enlisted men; 72d P.S., 1 officer and 29 enlisted men.

Aero Squadrons: 256th Sqdn., 2 officers and 126 enlisted men; 263d Sqdn., 2 officers and 127 enlisted men; 265th Sqdn., 2 officers and 119 enlisted men; 314th Sqdn., 2 officers and 134 enlisted men; 416th Sqdn., 2 officers and 120 enlisted men; 320th Sqdn., 3 officers and 123 enlisted men; 350th Sqdn., 3 officers and 121 enlisted men; 812th Sqdn., 3 officers and 123 enlisted men.

Casuals: Air Service, 44 officers; mixed casuals, 11 officers and 1 enlisted man, and 1 ex-nurse. Casuals, sick and wounded, 5 officers; not requiring special attention, 7 officers and 14 enlisted men; enlisted men attached to wounded officers, 6; nurses, 3.

Total: 223 officers, 4 nurses, and 1,797 other ranks.

On the *S.S. Orca* are the following units:

Construction Company: 3d Co., 4 officers and 235 enlisted men. Casual Medical Detachment, 4 officers and 12 enlisted men.

Aero Squadrons: 224th Sqdn., 2 officers and 226 enlisted men; 260th Sqdn., 2 officers and 226 enlisted men; 261st Sqdn., 3 officers and 144 enlisted men; 470th Sqdn., 2 officers and 127 enlisted men; 471st Sqdn., 3 officers and 141 enlisted men; 478th Sqdn., 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; 479th Sqdn., 4 officers and 140 enlisted men; 806th Sqdn., 2 officers and 41 enlisted men; 824th Sqdn., 4 officers and 99 enlisted men; 831st Sqdn., 3 officers and 106 enlisted men; 836th Sqdn., 4 officers and 109 enlisted men; 852d Sqdn., 4 officers and 125 enlisted men.

Total: 50 officers and 1,874 enlisted men.

Handling the Transport Problem.

In regard to the transport situation Secretary of War Baker said on the same day that the War Department expected to have little difficulty in finding ships with which to bring our troops back from Europe. He added in explanation: "We have been using a very large amount of British tonnage. The British government is now confronted with the problem of moving Canadian, New Zealand and Australian troops home, and it would not be fair to ask them to employ their whole tonnage-carrying capacity in our troop movement service. Their troops have also been in France longer than have our troops. We will, therefore, have less British tonnage available for our own troop movement. But in addition to such British ships as will be available we will have our own tonnage, the newly built tonnage of the U.S. Shipping Board, the American transatlantic liners, the ships that we took from the Germans. Besides that we will have the new ships which the Shipping Board will be constantly turning out. We will also have some Dutch ships, some Italian and French ships, and also some outside ships for use in the troop movement."

For the next several weeks Mr. Baker expects returning transports to be laden entirely with sick and wounded men and those not immediately available for military service, such as the men who have been discharged from hospitals in France, but who have not fully recovered their strength. Secretary Baker also stated that in conference with Lord Reading it had been agreed that payment to be made by either government to the other for transport service would be made on the basis that no profit was to accrue to Great Britain or the United States.

COAST PATROL BOAT WRECKED.

Coast Patrol Boat No. 1092 was wrecked Nov. 15 on the jetty at the mouth of the Brazos river, near Freeport, Texas. The Coast Guard rescued all of the members of the crew except two. It is expected the vessel will be salvaged and repaired. The two missing men

are: Mack McKinley Shockley, seaman, U.S.N.R.F., and Tony Baynes, cook, second class, U.S.N.R.F.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Navigation Bureau Chief Not Yet Named.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has not yet indicated his choice for Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, vice Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, assigned to the battleship fleet in Europe. Among names frequently suggested as a probable choice is that of Capt. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N.

Captain Moffett to Sea Duty.

Capt. William A. Moffett, who has been talked of as a probable successor to Rear Admiral Palmer as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been relieved of the command of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and assigned to the U.S.S. Mississippi. His successor at the Great Lakes Station will be Capt. Archibald H. Scales, formerly in command at the Norfolk, Va., station, who relinquished command of the U.S.S. Delaware.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo Coming Home.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., is on the *Manostrania*, which sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 26 with between 5,000 and 6,000 men of the Flying Corps and other detachments. The Admiral said: "I am returning to the United States after three months' association with the Allies in British, French and Italian waters. The American Navy is very proud to have been associated with the Allies in the latter part of the war. We appreciate that it was sea power that won this wonderful victory, and it is impossible to pay too high a tribute to the great British navy."

Deaths in the American Navy 1,233.

Admiral William C. Braisted, U.S.N., Surgeon General of the Navy, while before the House Naval Committee on Nov. 26 in connection with the framing of the 1920 Naval Appropriation bill said that the deaths in the Navy from "war causes" totaled 1,233. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of all men in the naval service who have died overseas have been brought home, he said. He added that there are 15,000 patients in naval hospitals and that institutions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk are crowded. Appropriations for the Navy Medical Department, amounting to \$15,000,000, asked for under the plans for continuing the war, were reduced by the Surgeon General to \$9,200,000.

Navy Rifle Range at Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

The U.S. Navy Rifle Range at Mt. Pleasant, S.C., had on Nov. 9 the fine percentage of 100 per cent. efficient men, seventy-five members of the force having attained that degree. Over one hundred men are ninety per cent., and it was due to the fact that there was no pistol ammunition on hand that these men are not of the 100 per cent. grade. A new 800-yard range is now under construction, consisting of eight targets. The cement floor and new plumbing in the No. 1 bath house is now nearly completed, and work on the new store house is well under way.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Resignation of Secretary McAdoo.

The officers and men of the Coast Guard learned with deep regret of the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo. Prior to the entry of the United States into the war the U.S. Coast Guard was under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will automatically return to that supervision as soon as peace is declared. Mr. McAdoo ever since occupying the office of Secretary has been the champion of the Coast Guard and took an active personal interest in all its work and it is hoped his successor will manifest a like interest.

Coast Guard Vessels Abroad.

Coast Guard headquarters has no intimation when the ships of the Coast Guard will return to the United States. The vessels that have been doing effective and valuable work in foreign waters during the war are the Seneca, Ossipee, Manning, Algonquin and Yarmouth. Prior to her loss the Tampa had been commended for her efficiency.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Artillery Regiment Now Infantry.

The first step toward carrying out the reorganization of the Marine Corps in order to conform to peace conditions was taken during last week. The 10th Regiment of Artillery, U.S.M.C., stationed for some time at Indian Head, Md., awaiting orders for overseas duty, has been moved to Quantico, Va., and there organized into three Infantry regiments. These new organizations will not lose their usefulness as Artillery in case their services should be needed. The excess officers due to this change have been transferred to the 14th and 15th Regiments, which have been formed at Quantico from the 10th and 11th Replacement Battalions, held at that post ready to sail for service overseas when the armistice was signed. The three new regiments will be known as the 10th, under the command of Col. Dion Williams; 14th, under Col. John F. McGill; and 15th, under Col. James C. Breckinridge. These regiments will remain at Quantico indefinitely.

Marines Not to be Demobilized.

There will be no general demobilization of the Marine Corps at the present time. The Navy Department will probably not reduce the present strength of the Marines for many months to come. As in the Army, those marines desiring discharge or disenrollment will make individual requests through official channels, stating in full reasons why it is advisable for them to be discharged. Their commanding officer will endorse upon their requests whether or not their services can be spared and headquarters will then act upon each of these requests individually. No unit and no class of marines will be demobilized by order.

Marine Hearings Await Barnett's Return.

It is not likely that any of the officers of the Marine Corps will be heard in advocacy of the estimates submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which has now under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill, until the return of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., who is expected to sail on the first available transport soon after Dec. 1. From recent reports received at headquarters as to the present condition of General Barnett it is thought he will be suffi-

ciently improved to justify his discharge from the base hospital near Paris within a few days.

Marine Brigade Commanded.

Marine Corps headquarters has received from Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., commanding the Marine Brigade, 2d Division, the following order which was issued on Nov. 2 as the Army was advancing on that date: "The 2d Division yesterday made one of the most brilliant attacks of the war. It drove forward through the enemy's fortified lines to a depth of six miles. The results of this drive are already becoming evident. The 1st Corps on our left advanced without opposition to Buzancy and Briquenay and the enemy is withdrawing all along the line. When the history of America's part in winning this war is written the renown of the 2d Division will stand out pre-eminent. Let us press on and destroy the enemy."

Col. Dion Williams to Command 10th Regiment.

Col. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to command the 10th Regiment of Marines at Indian Head, Md., vice Col. R. H. Dunlap, detached and assigned to duty at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NAVY DEMOBILIZATION ORDERS.

OFFICER PERSONNEL.

Provision for the demobilization of the officer personnel of the Navy was announced this week in the following official circular:

Circular Letter No. 213-18, Nov. 25, 1918, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

To: All Ships and Stations.

Subject: Demobilization of the Navy. Officer Personnel.

Reference: (a) Navy Department Letter N-6-LTD-E, dated Nov. 15, 1918, re release from active service.

(b) Alnav. Message No. 182, re release from active service.

1. Although the war or the existing national emergency is not officially terminated as the result of signing the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, it is believed that there are certain officers of the Naval Reserve Force who may be spared from their present duty and who may be allowed to return to inactive duty.

2. The Bureau, while it desires to release any such officer, also desires to call attention to the fact that legislation is being considered which will allow those officers who held temporary appointments in the Regular Navy, or commissioned or warrant rank in the Naval Reserve Force on active duty, and who apply and are found qualified by examination, to become permanent officers in the Regular Navy.

3. The release from active duty, or resignation, of those who have accepted temporary commissions in the Regular Navy probably cannot be favorably acted upon at this time.

4. To further the release of officers of the Reserve Force, who may request inactive duty, or whom the Commandant or Force Commander deems should be placed on inactive duty, the Bureau will carefully consider such requests and will act favorably on them as rapidly as the exigencies of the Service permit.

5. It is very desirable that officers serving on ships for purposes of training, or graduates of Officer Material Schools on shore awaiting training afloat, shall finish their courses; and, except for urgent reasons, their release from active duty will not be favorably considered until their training period is completed.

6. Also, attention is especially invited to the benefits which may be derived by those officers of the Naval Reserve Force who are confirmed in rank and grade; inasmuch as the Bureau is taking steps to confirm, as soon as possible, such Reserve Force Officers who may be found qualified for confirmation by examination.

7. The Commandants and Force Commanders shall without delay forward to the Bureau the names of any officers, especially those performing Technician duties only, whom he recommends to be placed on inactive duty, with the following information:

(a) That the duty now being performed by the officer in question can be dispensed with and hence no relief is necessary.

(b) That the duty now being performed cannot be dispensed with, but there is available another officer (stating name and effect on present duty) who can take over the duties performed.

(c) That the duty now being performed cannot be dispensed with and there is no one available for relief.

(d) Or that, if the Bureau furnishes a relief, the services of the officer can (or cannot) be spared.

8. In cases of officers requesting release from active duty, such request shall be forwarded via the Commandant or Force Commander, and endorsed as to whether or not the request is approved or disapproved by reason of one of the facts set forth in the subdivisions of Par. 7.

9. Further, in order that the Bureau may have a more complete record, each Commandant and Force Commander shall take immediate steps to insure that a service record (Bu. Nav. Form 385) is made for each officer of the Reserve Force under his jurisdiction. In cases of those officers who have never had service records executed, new service records shall be prepared, same to be completed in every possible detail. These records shall show any course of instruction received, or special duty performed as technician, in addition to the data required in Bu. Nav. Form 385.

10. Duplicate of this service record shall be forwarded with each request for release from active duty, or discharge (whether such request originates with the officer concerned or with the Commandant or Force Commander), to the Bureau in the form of an enclosure.

11. Requests not in accordance with the above will be returned for compliance therewith; and attention is invited to the fact that great delay may be avoided by carefully following these instructions.

12. Also, prior to release of any officer from active duty, he shall be given a thorough physical examination and the result thereof shall be fully noted in the Officer's Health Record (M. & S. Form H-Officers), and a duplicate of this examination forwarded to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

13. The above instructions apply to officers only, and instructions affecting enlisted personnel will be issued in another order.

HARRIS LANING, Capt., U.S.N., Act. Chief of Bureau.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The following circular letter was issued by the Bureau of Navigation under date of Nov. 21, addressed to all ships and stations and containing the Navy Department's program for the demobilization of the enlisted personnel of the Navy.

Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation,

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1918.

To: All ships and stations.

Subject: Demobilization of the enlisted personnel of the Navy.

Reference: (a) Navy Department letter N-6-LTD-E, dated Nov. 15, 1918, re release from active service.

(b) Alnav. message No. 182, re release from active service.

(c) Bureau of Navigation Circular No. 207-18, dated Nov. 18, re confirmation of ratings of Naval Reserve Force.

1. General Information. (a) The Navy is at present confronted with the problem of demobilizing its forces in such a manner that:

(1) It can retain enough men to conduct such operations as may be required.

(2) It can release as rapidly as possible all men serving temporarily on active duty.

(b) The present active strength of the Navy is composed of the following classes of men:

(1) Men of the Regular Navy serving under four-year enlistments or during minority.

(2) Men of the Regular Navy serving for the duration of the war.

(3) Men in the Naval Reserve Force who have been called to active duty during the present national emergency.

(c) Although the armistice signed on Nov. 11, 1918, providing for a temporary cessation of hostilities does not officially end the war or the existing national emergency which called the Naval Reserves to active duty, the conditions are such that many men serving temporarily on active duty who desire to return to civil life may be released immediately.

(d) The Bureau of Navigation does not desire to release before the expiration of their contracts with the Government any men who wish to remain on active duty, but is very anxious to expedite the release of all other men serving temporarily on active duty who wish to continue their education or business which they left to enter active service.

(e) Authority is granted to disenroll all men of the Naval Reserve Force who will immediately enlist in the regular Navy for four years. Men so discharged will be required to make refund for clothing outfits furnished upon enrollment, but they are entitled upon enlistment to the regular outfit authorized for recruits if they are making their first enlistment in the regular Navy.

(f) Legislation has been requested which will provide for voluntary transfer from the Naval Reserve Force to the Regular Navy and for the voluntary extension of enlistments of those men of the Regular Navy who have enlisted for the duration of the war in order that men who desire to remain in the Naval Service may receive the benefits of their previous service.

(g) The provisions of this order apply to all men in the Navy other than warrant or commissioned officers and whenever the word "men" is used it applies equally to women, except that no women have been, or can be, enlisted in the Regular Navy.

General Plan of Release.

2. General Plan. (h) In order that the release of men be conducted in a well-regulated manner, the Bureau has adopted the plan of releasing a certain percentage of men, at certain stated intervals.

(i) Commandants of Naval Districts and commanding officers of all ships and stations not coming under the jurisdiction of the commandants of a district will be authorized from time to time to release men up to that percentage of their command which is especially designated by the Bureau.

(j) In Naval Districts the total personnel both afloat and ashore, including men in training at all trade schools, is to be considered the command.

(k) The Bureau will be unable to supply reliefs unless especially stated in the demobilization order, but commandants of naval districts, force commanders and senior officers present should make such redistribution of personnel in commands affected as will permit the carrying out of the Bureau's plans.

(l) All men who are discharged or placed on inactive duty under the provisions of these instructions will be required to turn into the station at which discharged or placed on inactive duty, their bags, hammocks, mattresses and blankets prior to leaving the station.

(m) In all cases where men have been given temporary ratings for which they are not qualified by examination, they will revert to the ratings for which they are qualified by examination prior to their being placed on inactive duty or discharged. Attention is invited to Bureau of Navigation Circular Letters Nos. 162-18 and 207-18.

(n) Whenever men in the Naval Reserve Force are placed on inactive duty, the following instructions will always apply:

1. They must be instructed in writing of the necessity of keeping the commandant of the district in which they enrolled informed of their home address.

2. Their current enrollment and health records shall be forwarded by mail to the commandant of the district in which the reservist was enrolled and the Bureau notified on form N, Nav. No. 8. A copy of "Statement of Account" as of the date of being placed on inactive duty will be pasted in the enrollment record before sending it to the commandant of the district, concerned.

3. Their pay accounts shall be closed in the same manner as if they were to be discharged and they shall be paid in full, including pay for the time necessary to perform travel to their homes.

4. A transcript of their records on form N, Nav. 21 will be forwarded to the Bureau by the commandant of the district in which they enrolled.

They will be furnished transportation and subsistence in their man's orders.

(o) In order that the Bureau may be kept informed of the total number of men being released, commandants of districts and commanding officers of all ships and stations not under the jurisdiction of the commandant of a district will make weekly reports to the Bureau of Navigation giving the number of men released. These reports should show the number of men released during each week ending Friday noon and should show these numbers by ratings, classes and branch of service, and will be forwarded by despatch as time to reach the Bureau before the following Monday.

(p) In every case of discharging a man or of placing him on inactive duty all paper work connected therewith shall be completed in every case practicable on the ship or station upon which the man is serving. The particular application of these instructions is that no man is to be transferred from a ship to the receiving ship for the discharge, or to be placed on inactive duty where it is possible to complete the action on a ship.

3. Special Instruction. (q) Upon receipt of this order the Bureau desires that twenty per cent. of the total number of the Naval Reserve Force plus men enlisted for the duration of the war, attached to any command, be released in accordance with the provisions of the above paragraphs, provided that in every case:

1. The release is requested by the man himself.

2. The services of the man can be spared without relief.

(r) Requests for release for the following reasons only will be considered at this time:

1. To return to schools or colleges to complete finished education.

2. To resume an essential industrial occupation.

3. On account of urgent business.

4. On account of dependency of family. Commandants and commanding officers will satisfy themselves that the conditions in each case justify the release of the man.

(s) At this time no man in the Naval Reserve Force shall be disenrolled nor shall any man of the Regular Navy serving under a four-year enlistment or enlistment for minority be discharged or placed on indefinite furlough at his own request except upon the approval of the Bureau of Navigation.

(t) Men enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force for special technical duties on shore shall be released without regard to the foregoing when their services are no longer required.

(u) Retired men in the Navy now on active duty may be released from active duty upon their own request without regard to the foregoing.

(v) Aviation personnel will not be included in the quota of men to be released at this time, but will be covered by separate instructions. The term "aviation personnel" does not include such men of general service ratings as may be performing duty at aviation stations.

Naval Student Training Units Held.

(w) Those men in naval units of the Student Army Training Corps will not be included in the quota of men to be released at this time. Instructions covering these men will be issued as soon as the future policy with regard to them has been decided upon, which must be done in co-operation with the War Department.

(x) Owing to the present shortage in certain ratings, releases from active duty or discharges as provided herein will not be authorized for the present in the following ratings:

Gunner's mate (torpedo), machinist's mate (torpedo), electricians (radio), machinists' mate (except gasoline machinists' mates), engineers, water tenders, boiler-makers and copper-smiths, hospital corps men.

(y) The attention of those men in the Regular Navy who have enlisted for the duration of the war should be called to the following facts:

1. In obtaining a release in accordance with these instructions, they are not entitled to the honorable discharge which they should receive if they fulfilled their contract with the Government to serve until the formal declaration of peace.

2. The act of Aug. 29, 1916, and amendment thereto, makes them eligible for enrollment in Class 2 of the Naval Reserve Force in the rating held at the time of discharge. While trans-

portation cannot be furnished to the homes of men discharged by special order of the Secretary, it can be issued to members of the Naval Reserve Force placed on inactive duty. They will, however, be transferred to the nearest naval station to their homes and must then pay their own transportation from that point on.

(a) Men enlisted for the duration of the war and discharged under the provisions of these instructions will be discharged by special order of the Secretary of the Navy and will not be required to make refund for outfit furnished them upon enlistment. They will be transferred to the naval station nearest their place of enlistment or to such naval station as they may elect provided the cost of transportation does not exceed the cost of transportation to the place of enlistment, for immediate discharge with ordinary discharge by special order of the Secretary. These instructions are to be considered the necessary authority for such discharge. Should a man be transferred at his own request under the foregoing provisions to a naval station other than that nearest his place of enlistment, an entry shall be made in his enlistment record that he waives all further claim to transportation.

(a) In connection with the transfer of men enlisted for the duration of the war, attention is invited to the imperative necessity in complying with Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 12-18 requiring that complete transfer papers be sent in the custody of the man, or in case of a draft, in custody of the man in charge of the draft. No man is to be transferred until his complete papers are ready to go with him.

(b) Provisions of references (a) and (b) will apply in the future only to requests for release from those men who may be in excess of the authorized quota of men to be released at this time and those classes of requests mentioned in paragraphs (3) (s) above.

HARRIS LANING (s)
Captain, U. S. Navy, Acting Chief of Bur. n.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 21, 1918.

The Senate on Nov. 21 confirmed all the Navy nominations of Nov. 18 (Noblack to Shuit) printed on page 440 (column two), our issue of Nov. 23. Also the following:

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. T. G. Berrien: Lieut. comdr. (T) from Sept. 21, 1918. Lieutenants to be lieutenants commanders (T) from Nov. 5, 1918: R. H. Grayson, J. L. Hall, J. H. Strong, F. W. Dillingham, H. B. Page, H. C. Davis, T. B. Thompson, L. T. Dubose, A. G. Robinson, W. E. Doyle, K. E. Hintze and G. B. Junkin. Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants (T) from Nov. 5, 1918: W. C. Theimer, A. R. Fontow, H. Z. Throop, W. Klans, J. F. Kennedy, F. I. Hart, H. R. Hayes, A. Henderson, J. F. P. Miller, J. L. Allen, A. R. Colwell, C. J. Nerdahl, G. R. Orr, E. L. Richardson, J. Smith, C. E. Weickhardt, M. G. Fox, W. S. Gallagher, L. L. Dean, H. E. Keller, M. W. Arpa, W. W. Cole, J. Knaubuehler, H. F. MacHugh, R. Lane, J. W. Storm, K. E. F. Sorensen, T. F. Fahy, R. C. Hopkins, C. M. Maloney, P. A. Wilson, J. A. Maloney, K. F. Horne, J. K. Cronin, A. R. Myers, W. M. Young and B. C. Phillips. Ensigns O. A. Nicholas to be a lieut. (jr. grade), (T), from July 1, 1918.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (jr. grade) (T) from Nov. 5, 1918: V. E. Durden, J. T. Goree, A. H. Siemer, A. S. Mallory, Jr., C. H. Zeiss, L. T. Young, J. B. Shuman, E. G. Flint, Jr., J. H. Cox, J. R. Montgomery, C. V. Lally, C. L. Fenton, D. M. Gilmore, T. L. R. Russell and J. P. Hilliard.

Warrant officers (T) to be ensigns (T) from Nov. 15, 1918: B. Williams, T. Downs, G. J. Tanssey, A. J. Butler, W. E. Stephen and J. N. Phinney.

Enlisted men to be ensigns (T) from Nov. 15, 1918: H. B. Newton, L. B. Jones, C. W. Frohrib, L. F. Hofer, J. M. Kamratkie, E. G. Robinson and H. O. Nicholas.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors, rank commander (T), from Jan. 11, 1918: J. F. Hatch and F. G. Pyne.

Act. Pay Clerk P. W. McCord to be an assistant paymaster, rank ensign (T), from Sept. 15, 1918.

Acting pay clerks to be assistant paymasters, rank ensign (T), from Nov. 15, 1918: C. F. House, L. W. Crane, G. S. Corbell, C. W. Schaeffer, W. T. Ross and B. O. Kilroy.

Act. Paym. W. B. Young, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant paymaster, rank ensign (T), from Nov. 15, 1918.

Chief Pay Clerk R. J. Dodd, retired, to be an assistant paymaster, retired, with rank of lieut. (T), from July 1, 1918.

Pay clerks on retired list to be assistant paymasters, retired, with rank of lieut. (T), from July 1, 1918: J. W. Caum, I. T. Van Patten, T. G. Hansche, G. A. White, C. W. Loomis, P. T. Lansdale, R. E. Ames, W. E. Pattison, G. B. Kimberly, P. H. Ramsay, F. K. Hunt, F. C. Miller, H. L. Miller, M. C. Kneip and T. S. Veitch.

Pay Clerk J. F. Flynn, retired, to be an assistant paymaster, retired, rank of lieut. (jr. grade) (T), from July 1, 1918.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 27.—The following orders to officers of the Navy for sea and shore duty were issued during the week:

To sea duty—Capt. William A. Moffett, Comdr. John Dorones, Lieut. (j.g. (R.F.) Marquis Pope, Ensign William R. Thompson, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensigns (T) (R.F.) Harry L. Morgan, Gordon M. West and Earl R. Loomis; Ensign Edward H. Hammond, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign Carter N. Gannon, Lieut. Comdr. Ovid C. Foote (M.C.), Lieut. Jacob A. Applebaum (M.C.), Lieut. George J. Eckel (M.C.), U.S.N.R.F.; Lieuts. (j.g.) Leland H. Dame and Frank M. Gastineau (M.C.), U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. James D. Boyle (P.C.), Ensign H. R. Pierce (P.C.) U.S.N.R.F.

To shore duty—Capts. Archibald H. Scales, Benjamin F. Hutchison, Kenneth G. Castleman and Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Lieuts. Howard L. Vickery and Joseph W. Fowler, Lieut. (T) (G) John F. Murphy, Lieut. Alexander M. Burr, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. (j.g. (T) (R.F.) Charles H. Duell, Jr., Lieut. (j.g.) Frederick W. Behre, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign (T) (R.F.) John L. Priest, Gunner (T) (B) Jesse T. Chadwick, Pharmacist Guy D. Taber, Acting Pay Clerk Chester B. Pease, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Cope (P.C.).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 22.—Col. R. H. Dunlap detached 10th Regiment; to A.E.F.

Major C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., assigned duty at Marine Bks., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in United States; is now under treatment at Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. T. G. Letchworth detached 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas; to Indian Head, Md.

First Lieut. V. Fitzgerald detached 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. K. H. Young and 2d Lieut. L. Brown ordered to proceed to Indian Head, Md., for duty with 10th Regiment.

Second Lieut. A. Stahlberger, M.C.R., detached Marine Bks., Washington, D.C.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

NOV. 23.—Col. D. Williams ordered to assume command of 10th Regiment, Indian Head, Md.

Col. R. M. Cutts detached these Hqrs.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. D. U. Bathrick detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

First Lieut. E. P. Swift detached Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. H. W. Bacon detached Marine Det., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. A. H. Elyston disenrolled from Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps.

Second Lieut. C. A. Johnson, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. F. W. Callaway, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

NOV. 25.—Major A. Kingston detached 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo; to these Hqrs.

Major H. W. Stone detached 10th Regiment, Indian Head, Md.; to 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

Major J. S. Rossall, A.Q.M., detached 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas; to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

Major T. S. Clarke detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.;



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TO any officer or man in the service of the United States—army or navy—we will give a prize of \$100 for a written description of the greatest number of military uses for a watch.

Quotations are acceptable from army regulations, general orders or other sources of authority—for example—timing a barrage, doing scout patrol or orderly duty or the special duties on ship board.

No attention will be paid to literary form—we need to know facts. Neither are we interested in any special make of watch—we refer to time pieces in general.

Judges with knowledge of military affairs will decide the contest and award in addition a \$50 prize for the second best and \$25 for the third best list. Every man who submits a usable suggestion will receive an officer's Jeweled Wrist Watch with luminous dial and khaki strap.

If two or more contestants submit equally satisfactory replies the prizes will be divided.

This contest closes March 1st, 1919. Please address all entries to Publicity Bureau, Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.
Capt. M. Brulay assigned to duty with 189th Co., 15th Regiment, Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Pay Clerk O. C. Kossman appointed a pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with A.E.F.

NOV. 26.—First Lieut. T. W. Wagoner detached Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; to these Hqrs.

Second Lieut. D. M. Edwards, Jr., relieved from active duty and assigned to inactive list.

Second Lieut. L. B. Cox, M.C.R., to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon discharge from Naval Hospital.

Casualties.

Major F. H. Corrie, retired, died.

Second Lieut. R. C. Babcock killed in action.

COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 21, 1918.

All Coast Guard nominations printed on page 401, our issue of Nov. 16, W. J. Keester to John A. Curran, were confirmed on Nov. 21.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 22.—Capt. J. E. Shika to another shore assignment.

MEMENTOS OF THE GREAT WAR

One of the most prized mementos of the great world war will be a photo of yourself with your identification tag encased in a beautiful "Fisher Line" identification locket which you have presented to your mother, sister, wife or sweetheart, a thing which will be cherished and preserved by her for years to come. How proudly she will show this to her friends, mentioning the fact that you wore that tag when in the service of your country. These lockets are made in heavy sterling silver and rolled gold filled.



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B407—Navy Engraved.
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with Chain, \$2.50

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 27, 1918.

Among the numerous exciting incidents at the Naval Academy on Saturday afternoon was the accident to Col. William L. Patterson and Lieut. Col. Thomas Duncan, Army aviators, who came over from Washington in an airplane to witness the Great Lakes-Navy game. As the plane was about forty feet in the air it fell into the Severn, giving the two officers a salt-water bath, but they received no further damage. The accident was caused as the machine rose in the air, from an endeavor of the aviators to avoid a passing automobile. The airplane swerved and then became unmanageable. The two officers were rescued by craft sent from the Naval Academy. The airplane was only slightly damaged.

Mrs. F. W. Bartlett, wife of Captain Bartlett, U.S.N., and daughter were here on Saturday. Lieut. Comdr. Samuel L. Graham, U.S.N., was here on Saturday and attended the Great Lakes-Navy game.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Arthur Bayard Speyers, U.S.N., who died in Montreal, Canada, took place on Friday. Admiral Speyers was born in New York and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1869.

Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher, wife of Major Hatcher, U.S.A., and children, who have been visiting here, have returned to Washington. Capt. F. J. King, U.S.N., is on a visit to his family here.

Four launches of about fifty feet in length have arrived at the Naval Academy, the forerunners of fifty that were built on the Pacific coast, and will be transported here by rail.

The desired meet between Pittsburgh and the Navy at football here this season will not take place. Pittsburgh came & come on.

GREAT LAKES 7, NAVAL ACADEMY 6.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 27, 1918.

The fact that the Great Lakes Training Station won from the Naval Academy here Saturday afternoon by 7 to 6 is lost sight of in the thrills which were incidental, in spite of the bearing the result has on top football honors this year and the very special interest in the contest. These thrills included a fumble and a run for the length of the field which overturned the apparently certain result, the tackle of the runner by an over-excited midshipman substitute, much to the disgust of every Navy man, and an airplane spill right in front of the

grandstand, by which two high ranking officers were dipped into Annapolis harbor.

The midshipmen had scored a touchdown in the third quarter, after the teams had struggled to no score in the first half, the midshipmen showing greater offensive strength, but losing out on fumbles. For two quarters they had been struggling against the wind, and Driscoll was able to gain on an exchange of punts with Perry, but the local lads had scored nevertheless. The final quarter was all for the midshipmen, and Ingram had but three yards to make to clinch the game by another touchdown, when the ball was fumbled, and Eileson seized it and ran down the field. No Academy player was near him, but as he passed the bunch of local substitutes, one of them, in a gray sweater, dashed out and nailed him. It was the act of an over-excited boy, but it started things. Several Great Lakes players let drive at him, and players, substitutes and others ran from all sides of the field, until the hand of authority stopped things. The touchdown was conceded and every apology was offered. Blacklock straightway kicked the goal, and this meant the victory, for the midshipmen, though trying desperately and using every play they knew, could not score in the remaining time.

The midshipmen won the toss and elected to receive the ball in the west end of the field, which gave them a brisk wind behind them. It appeared to be the strategy of the young officers to make their big efforts toward scoring when they had the advantage of the wind, looking out, of course, for an opportunity at any time. It was clear from the very start that the midshipmen could gain, though comparatively little at first, and that their opponents could not gain with any consistency. It is no secret that Dobie had been using the week for drilling his charges in some new stunts which were new to them and comparatively new in the whole football field, but there was little reason to use them. As a rule, when the midshipmen wanted to gain they went ahead, and Ingram, Butler and Roberts were seldom denied when they took the ball. This was equally true of the forward pass plays. Dobie has had his team use only short, direct passes for small distances this year, and nothing else was used to-day except in the play in the third quarter which brought about the score, when Roberts took the ball on a long, diagonal pass from Ingram. There was some attempt, also, at long passes in the final four minutes of the game, after Great Lakes' score, and when something desperate was allowable. But for the most part straight plays and short passes just outside of tackle were all that was needed.

The midshipmen won the toss and defended the west goal, aided by a brisk wind. Evidently they planned to score in a hurry and keep their advantage. The wind was a big advantage. Perry, on the Cole, had something of an advantage

over Driscoll in the punting, holding him better when against the wind and making a better margin of gain in the exchanges when the wind favored. There was much kicking throughout the game, and the ball was handled well by both sides, and in the first quarter the ball was soon in Great Lakes' territory, but the midshipmen always ruined their chances of scoring by their fumbles. Perhaps it was to be expected of a youthful team meeting a strong opponent for the first time. The wind favored the Great Lakes players in the second and third quarters, and in the second the ball was nearly always in the midshipmen's territory, though their goal line was not in special danger. A beautiful burst of play gave the midshipmen their score in the third. Getting the ball on their own forty-five yard line, they carried the ball over in six plays. Two of these were straight gains by Ingram, while Butler and Roberts each had one. A forward pass from Ingram to Ewen netted ten, and another, from Ingram to Roberts, was the scoring play. The summary:

Naval Academy—Lowe, i.e.; Scaife, l.t.; Denfeld, l.g.; Arthur, e.; Perry, r.g.; Murray, r.t.; Ewen, r.e.; Ingram, q.b.; Roberts, l.b.; Orr, r.h.; Butler, f.b.

Great Lakes Station—Reichle, l.e.; Ecklund, l.t.; Keefe, l.g.; Bachman, e.; Jones, r.g.; Blacklock, r.t.; Halas, r.e.; Driscoll, q.b.; Erickson, l.h.; Eileson, r.h.; Laufer, f.b.

Referee, Mr. Heneage, Dartmouth; umpire, Dr. Carl Williams, U. of Pa.; head linesman, Mr. Weymouth, Yale. Touchdowns—Naval Academy, Roberts; Great Lakes, Eileson. Goal from touchdown—Great Lakes, Blacklock. Time of quarters, fifteen minutes. Substitutions—Naval Academy, Cartwright for Scaife, Scaife for Cartwright, Rawlings for Orr; Great Lakes, Voight for Bachman, Councillor for Driscoll.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1918.

An informal officers' hop on Friday evening was enjoyed by quite a number, and the usual moving pictures in the gymnasium attracted many on Saturday evening. Mrs. George R. Goethals is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman. On Saturday her hostesses entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Goethals and for Mesdames Timberlake, J. K. Brown, Ivens Jones, Bull, Ganoe, Bethel and Dorst. Col. and Mrs. Willcox's guests at dinner on Wednesday were their cousin, Miss Ingle, Majors Marshburn and Shewbrooks. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John C. Henderson and daughter, Ella Sue, spent the week-end with Colonel Robinson.

Mrs. Thompson and young sons, Matthew, Jr., and Frank



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Miller, left on Saturday for California, where they will visit relatives while Colonel Thominson is stationed at Battle Creek, Mich. Colonel Tschappat came on from Washington to spend the week-end at West Point with Mrs. Tschappat. Chaplain Ogilby, who has so admirably performed the duties of chaplain at the Military Academy for the past few months, has received orders sending him to France.

Mrs. Moreton entertained on Thursday afternoon with a pretty three-table bridge. Her guests were Mesdames Rees, Conklin, Hannan, Chambers, La Rette, Stuart, Johnson, Mr. C. R. Johnson, Holdridge, Walbach, Dobs and Phelps. The prize was won by Mrs. C. R. Johnson. Col. and Mrs. Bull had dinner on Thursday for Miss Ingrie, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Mrs. Gance had luncheon very informally on Friday for Mrs. George R. Goethals, Miss Tillman, Mrs. Coiner and Mrs. Bull.

Lieut. S. A. Moreton was the over-Sunday guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Lester Moreton. Mrs. Eldridge, who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Newlands, for the past couple of weeks, has gone to New York for a short visit before returning to her home in California. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Chilton, who read her paper on "The Czechoslovak and the Jugo-Slava." Current events were given by Mrs. Shaffer. Mrs. Febeiger and Mrs. Godson were the prize-winners at the Monday bridge. Col. S. R. Jones, the new quartermaster, has taken the house formerly occupied by Colonel Timberlake; Colonel Fowler has taken Colonel Coiner's former quarters; Major Marshburn will take the quarters just vacated by Captain Dixon; Major Englehart will move from the Kinsley Hill to Colonel Thominson's house, and Major Mitchell will take Major Englehart's.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21, 1918.

Mrs. Gregg and petite Miss Elizabeth, wife and daughter of Col. La Vergne L. Gregg, U. S. Army, on duty in France commanding one of the fighting regiments, are at the Monson in St. Augustine, Fla., for the season. Mrs. Gregg is one of the Army ladies industriously engaged in knitting socks and sweaters for the gallant Yanks. Another little lady of the Army likewise engaged in Mrs. Oliver F. Snyder, wife of Colonel Snyder, absent in France. Though Mrs. Snyder ended her sojourn in St. Augustine, going to Asheville, N.C., Mrs. Henry Marcotte, director of the St. John's County, Fla., knitting division of the American Red Cross, has received regularly socks knitted by Mrs. Snyder.

Mrs. R. N. Dickman, daughter of Gen. William H. Wherry, and in fact all of the Army and Navy ladies visiting here have been indefatigable knitters for the Red Cross knitting division.

Mrs. Stewart, with Alice and William, the wife and children of Col. William F. Stewart, Jr., U. S. Coast Artillery, now in France, arrived here this week from Providence, R. I., where they have passed the summer months. They are to spend the winter, or until the return of Colonel Stewart, with Mrs. Stewart's sisters, the Misses Ann and Amy Macmillan, in their St. George street home, St. Augustine, Fla.

Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Hardin have returned here for the winter. Admiral Grinnell, formerly of the United States and Japan navies, and Mrs. Grinnell continue making St. Augustine their home. Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Marcotte are included in the fixed residents of this city.

It is most gratifying that General Pershing, commanding the United States forces in France, appreciated the distinguished services of Col. John H. Parker as a machine gun expert, for the gallant "Gatling-Gun Parker," as the Army knows him, was the first Army officer to prove the worth of the machine gun in battle, and he surely did make his Gatlings hum most efficiently against San Juan Hill and Santiago, and showed that the place of a machine gun battery is on the firing line. That Colonel Parker has been awarded the D.S.O. is not surprising to those who have seen the gallant officer in battle and appreciate his great worth to the Army.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Nov. 21, 1918.

The 18th Division passed in review before Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, commanding the division, on Saturday. Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Shaw, 35th Inf. Brigade, and Gen. Raymond W. Briggs, 18th Field Art. Brigade, witnessed the review. The following units were in the review: 35th and 36th Inf. Brigades, 18th Train Headquarters, Military Police, 18th Sanitary Train, 18th Ammunition Train, 18th Supply Train and 18th Field Art. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Estes entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance on Nov. 16 for Col. and Mrs. Frier, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Frier, Miss Wright, Lieutenants Morgan and Estes.

Brig. Gen. William Bryden and his aid, Lieutenant Sibert, were visitors in camp, en route to Camp Stanley, where General Bryden will take command of the 15th Field Artillery Brigade, stationed at that point.

Col. and Mrs. R. G. Mannings, Col. and Mrs. R. J. Woolridge, Major and Mrs. R. W. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Mason, Major R. M. Randell, Mrs. T. G. Hanson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Armstrong formed a box party at the Majestic Theater on Thursday night, followed by a supper at the Travis Club. John Werner, of Camp Travis, and Miss Mozzelle McCollum were united in marriage Friday at the home of the bride on Footh Highway, leaving in their motor car for a wedding tour to Austin, Texas.

Col. George M. Grimes, formerly commander of the 165th Depot Brigade, of camp, has returned from the Staff College in Washington on a visit to his family here. He spent Thursday with friends in Camp Travis.

Several varieties of cactus plants have been planted in front of the Officers' Club of the 85th Infantry of the "Cactus Division." General Estes has issued a request that cactus plants be utilized as symbols and in beautifying the camp grounds.

James F. Pershing, brother of General Pershing, was week-end guest of his son, Lieut. James F. Pershing, Jr., who is in the Sanitary Corps base hospital, Camp Travis.

The non-commissioned officers of the 52d Field Artillery gave a special "victory dance" on Monday night, Nov. 18, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, in camp.

On Sunday, Nov. 17, the Balloons of Camp Wise beat, by a score of 30 to 0, Camp Stanley's eleven in the first game of a double-header at Lesage Park. The second game was won quickly by the Kelly Field organization against Fort Sigs Houston's team. Kelly Field Glee Club took a large part in the program and songs were sung, led by David Griffin, during the rest period, and two military bands also furnished music.

Mrs. E. P. Orton, wife of Colonel Orton, 54th F.A., Camp Travis, has taken quarters at the St. Anthony. Mrs. J. J. Miller, wife of Colonel Miller, of Camp Travis, is stopping for the present at the St. Anthony.

Lieut. John P. Gaines, 38th Inf., in camp, was presented the Distinguished Service Cross by Brig. Gen. George H. Estes after the review of the 38th Infantry Brigade of the Cactus Division on Nov. 16. The War Department pays a high compliment to the young officer for his services near Soissons, France, July 20, 1918, where he was wounded. Judge and Mrs. John W. Gaines, of Bay City, Mich., parents of Lieutenant Gaines, were present at the ceremony of decoration.

Major and Mrs. J. M. White, of Kelly Field, entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. W. E. Gilmore, Major Sedman Hanks, Mrs. Hanks, Mr. and Mrs. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Beitel, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Schulz, Misses Cahill, Cannon, Girnecke, Lieutenant Colonel Bauer, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Sidenberg.

In appreciation of the faithful service of the Red Cross nurses in the recent epidemic the officers of Camp Travis tendered a dance in the Knights of Columbus Hall No. 1 on Friday evening. Music was by the Depot Brigade band; Sergeant Delaney was master of ceremonies.

Upon arrival of the 218th Engineer Regiment from Camp Humphreys, Va., where it is being organized, all the required units will have joined the 18th or "Cactus" Division. The Officers' Club of the 86th Infantry, in camp, entertained with an old-time Hallowe'en party for the officers' wives and

(Continued on page 472.)

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Camp Travis—Continued from page 471.

friends. A marshmallow toast was enjoyed, music and dancing being the special feature.

Mrs. D. C. Cabell, wife of Major General Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, left this week for San Diego to visit her daughter, Mrs. Armstrong, who is ill.

Major and Mrs. Van Meter have had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. White, of Austin, Texas. Miss Katherine Stinson, the San Antonio girl aviator, left a few days ago for the East, en route to France as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross. Miss Stinson frequently gave exhibitions in flying for the soldiers in camp during her time spent at home.

The officers of the 53d Infantry entertained with an attractive dance on Wednesday evening at Camp Travis. The officers of Brooks Field entertained with a costume cabaret and dance on Nov. 14. The personnel adjutants of the different camps in and around San Antonio were tendered a dinner party at the Menger Hotel on Friday evening.

The Menger Hotel entertained Nov. 19 with an elaborate banquet in the spacious dining room honoring Major Gen. and Mrs. Do Rosey C. Cabell and staff, Brig. Gen. R. W. Briggs and F. B. Shaw, Col. W. T. Johnson, Col. and Madames Slocum, Hendricks, Morgan, Miller, Gilmore, Colonels Shelley, McCarthy, Lewis and Lee, Major Dunley, British service; Majors Mercadier, Tonpan, Captains Bion, Bon, Ferdinand, Abbal, Lieutenants Du Losalot, Meker, of the French service; Consul General Hanna and wife, Major Sam C. Bell and wife and others. The 14th Cavalry and 19th Infantry band, from Camp Travis, furnished the music. Dancing continued all evening, all the Army officers and their wives stationed in and about San Antonio being invited for the dance following the dinner party.

The "peace carnival" held Nov. 19 at the Aviation Club at Kelly Field, arranged by Lieuts. L. B. Jacobson and Frank Cavender, secretary of the club, made a good sum for the war work fund. Col. Jack J. Miller has arrived in camp and given command of the military trains. Mrs. Miller will reside at the St. Anthony for the winter.

The non-commissioned officers of the 52d Field Artillery gave a dance last night in the Knights of Columbus Hall. About 120 couples were present. The grand march was led by Lieut. Col. Clyde McConkey.

Major Frank V. Schneider, who arrived last week and has been assigned to the headquarters staff of the "Cactus" Division, recently returned from France, where he was of the 90th Division, formerly from Camp Travis.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1918.

Ever since the armistice was signed the Navy and Army social activities have taken on new life. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Edward L. Cochrane, 2533 South Twentieth street, entertained on Friday at bridge for Naval Constr. and Madames Eliot Snow, John J. Tawney, T. G. Roberts, Lloyd Bankson, William Baxter, Allan Chanty, Jr., Alva B. Court, Richard Hanson, F. G. Coburn, Ralph Weyerbacher, Charles L. Brand, H. K. McCoy, Earl Enright, Misses Margaret Baxter, Caroline McCoy and Assistant Constructors Baker and Cady. On Saturday Mrs. Cochrane gave another bridge party for Madames Thomas Nelson, P. B. Haines, Roscoe Davis, Thomas Cochrane, Eddie Estess, George A. Vroom, C. A. Carr, Allen, E. C. Leedom, T. H. Winters, G. A. Robnett, N. P. Goss, McClung, Zeigler, Martin, Calvin Cobb, I. C. Shute, Laycock, Bringtonton, J. P. Helm, W. F. Friedell and William Scott.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy gave a dance at their home, 2014 Shunk street, for Captain Raby, Commander Becker, Lieut. Comdr. T. H. Winters, Baily, Van Alen, Kaufman, Hillhouse, McReynolds, Comdr. and Mrs. Lenny, Misses Du Bois, Clese, Smedley, Stevenson and Williams, Mrs. Robert Brookfield, Lieutenant Thompson, McNamara, Reiney, McDonald, Hodges, Enright, Kitell and Fuller.

Mrs. Richard C. Meyer entertained at bridge on Thursday for Madames G. A. Vroom, McClung, Thomas McCloy, Eddie A. Estess, Roscoe Davis, P. B. Haines, E. E. Enright, Price Aman, Thomas Nelson, William Scott, Dewitt C. Webb, Robert Denig, A. B. Court, R. D. Du Bois and Miss Katherine Du Bois. Mrs. Charles S. Davis was week-end guest of Mrs. Ben D. McGee, in Ventnor. Mrs. Dickson Andrews and her two children will spend the next month as guests of Mrs. T. Hollingsworth Andrews, at 2516 South Twenty-second street.

Mrs. E. C. Leedom, at 2014 Shunk street, entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Madames J. S. Rossell, H. J. French, R. C. Davis, J. B. Andrews, T. H. Andrews, G. A. Vroom, E. A. Estess, P. B. Haines, E. L. Denig, C. A. E. King, A. S. Brent, Price Aman, Nelson Goss, Nelson P. Vulte, Edward L. Cochrane and E. A. Enright.

Mrs. William Brackett sailed for Cuba on Friday to spend the winter with Colonel Brackett, U.S.M.C., now stationed there. Their son, William P. Brackett, Jr., will remain at school at Haverford. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn and their two daughters, Worth and Nancy, have returned to their home, 2516 South Lambert street. Mrs. T. Blackburn and the children spent the summer at Ridgeview.

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Herbert Allen and her two children, Jack and Alice, have returned from a ten-day motor trip to Lakewood, N.J., and New York city, and are now at home at 2421 South Twenty-first street.

Mrs. Eddie J. Estess, 2529 South Lambert street, entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Carr, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. B. Haines, Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Blackburn, Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Price Aman, Madames Helen Sawyer, Robert Denig, Nelson Valle, C. A. E. King, Daniel Donivan and Phymr. John J. Sanborn.

Mrs. Hugh Winters is ill at St. Agnes Hospital. Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, who was so seriously ill with influenza, has sufficiently recuperated to spend some time with Commander Keyes at Yorktown, Va. Capt. Earl Wagner, U.S. M.C., arrived home unexpectedly on Tuesday, having been released from a Paris hospital, where he was suffering from shell shock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANGUS.—Born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Gaylord B. Angus, U.S. Inf., a son.

BRAUN.—Born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Walter B. Braun, U.S.A., a son, Walter Braun.

GARFIELD.—Born at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1918, to the wife of Major James A. Garfield, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Louise Garfield, granddaughter of Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A.

GOODLETT.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31, 1918, to the wife of Capt. J. G. Goodlett, U.S.A., a son, John Garth Goodlett, Jr.

McCABE.—Born at Baguio Civil Hospital, Baguio, P.I., Sept. 22, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Frank T. McCabe, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., a son, Arthur McCabe.

MCDONNELL.—Born at Boston, Mass., to the wife of Major Austin McDonnell, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Austinine McDonnell.

MITCHELL.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. C. A. Mitchell, Field Art. (Coast Art., Reg. Army), a daughter, Clarissa Turner Mitchell.

NOBBS.—Born at New Orleans, La., Nov. 9, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Arthur H. Nobbs, U.S.A., a son, Arthur Hyde Nobbs, Jr.

LYON.—Born at Indiana, Pa., Nov. 25, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. James W. Lyon, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Elizabeth Lyon.

VICTOR.—Born at Montclair, N.J., Nov. 23, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick A. Victor, U.S.A., a son.

WHEELER.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 12, 1918, to the wife of Major Lester M. Wheeler, A.G. Dept., a son, Stephen W. Wheeler.

WHITE.—Born at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 18, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. S. A. White, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Samuel Augustus White, Jr.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, 1918, to the widow of Major A. W. Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who recently died in France, a son, Alexander Watson Williams, 2d.

WOODS.—Born at Newport, Ky., Nov. 21, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. George Woods, 31st Inf., U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—ANDERSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1918, Lieut. Arthur S. Adams, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Frances Anderson.

FINETTI—REEDER.—At Florence, Italy, Nov. 23, 1918, Adolfo Carlo Raffaele Finetti and Miss Mary Wells Reeder, daughter of the late Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N.

MUZZY—MOORE.—At Sussex, N.J., Nov. 23, 1918, Brig. Gen. Samuel V. Muzy, N.J.N.G., and Miss Josephine Moore.

PARKER—GRAY.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1918, Col. Cortland Parker, Field Art., U.S.A., son of Major Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., to Miss Elizabeth Gray.

PROETZ—PERHAM.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1918, Capt. Arthur W. Proetz, U.S.A., and Miss Erma Bird Perham.

RIDDELL—SULLIVAN.—At New York city, Nov. 23, 1918, Capt. John F. Riddell, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Aimes Louise Sullivan.

YORK—AYARS.—At Houston, Texas, Nov. 16, 1918, Major Paul Winter York, U.S.A., and Miss Orissa Ayars.

DIED.

BOYER.—Killed in action in France, Oct. 12, 1918, Sergt. Morris Stanley Boyer, Machine Gun Co., 107th Inf., U.S.A., son of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Boyer, of East Orange, N.J.

BRADBURY.—Died in France, Oct. 17, 1918, of pneumonia, Capt. Samuel H. Bradbury, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1917.

HODSON.—Died on Oct. 13, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. Merritt Hodson, U.S.N.

HORTON.—Died at Albany, N.Y., recently, Col. Samuel M. Horton, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Department.

JEANS.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 30, 1918, Mrs. Lena McCoppin Jeans, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Jeans, U.S.N.

KIMMELL.—Killed in action in France, Oct. 8, 1918, Capt. Harry L. Kimmell, 16th Inf., U.S.A., 1st Division, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C.

LILIENTHAL.—Died in France, Sept. 30, 1918, Pvt. 1st Class Howard Lilenthal, Jr., son of Lieut. Col. Howard Lilenthal, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

LONG.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 17, 1918, Dr. Alfred D. Long, brother of Lieut. Thomas Long, U.S.A., and Comdr. Byron A. Long, U.S.N.

RENTFRO.—Died at Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 13, 1918, Mrs. Katherine C. Rentfro, wife of Lieut. Eddie Rentfro, Coast Art., U.S.A.

RODGERS.—Died in France, Oct. 24, 1918, Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, Jr., 319th Inf., 80th Division, son of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A.

ROSSELL.—Died from wounds received in action in France, Oct. 18, 1918, Capt. Daves Rossell, Inf., U.S.A., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1917, and a son of Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Tours, France, Nov. 2, 1918, Lieut. Irving Edward Smith, Air Service, U.S.A., son of Gen. and Mrs. Robert G. Smith, and brother of Mrs. Baldridge, wife of Comdr. H. A. Baldridge, U.S.N.

WHITE.—Died in France, Oct. 23, 1918, Capt. John C. White, U.S.A.

YEATMAN.—Died, recently, in Washington, D.C., Walker M. Yeatman, eldest son of Brig. Gen. Richard T. Yeatman, U.S.A., retired.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Nov. 16, 1918.

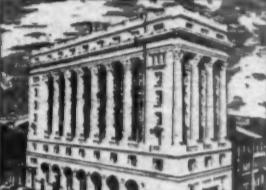
Major and Mrs. Theodore Murphy leave soon for station in the States. The officers and their wives from the 33d Infantry at Gatun enjoyed an all-day trip on Gatun Lake on Sunday. They left by launch, spending the day on the water, with a picnic lunch in the launch. In the party were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Hervey, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd H. Banta, Capt. Talman Phillips, Q.M.C., Lieuts. and Madames W. W. Scott, J. B. Bartholomew, J. F. Notes, Joseph McGill, Elbridge Colly, and Lieuts. Pierce Butler, Jr., A. W. Perr, Herbert Antes, Goeddel and Byers.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin are the proud parents of twins, a boy and a girl, born Nov. 11. Several people from the Atlantic side went over for the hop at the Tivoli on Saturday, among them being Miss Jessie Morse, Lieut. Donald Timerman, Lieut. William Y. Buck and Lieut. Albert W. Ferris. Some of the bachelors from Camp Gaillard entertained at the



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Palm dinner-kop at the Tivoli on Saturday, the party being composed of Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, the Misses Young, Vance, Matlock, Carson and Bartell, and Lieuts. Honning, Linden, Joseph R. Morrison, Lorenzo B. Pearson, Floyd A. Norman and Capt. Cornelius Locke.

Major and Mrs. Wells, of Quarry Heights, entertained at dinner on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Behrens, Miss McCallie and Captain Echolsberger.

The Navy ball team went down to defeat at the hands of the Army team on Sunday, being beaten by a score of 2-0.

Lieut. and Mrs. Redman, of the submarine base at Coos Solo, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow in Gatun for the dance at the Officers' Club. Major and Mrs. Theodore Murphy spent the day on the Pacific side on Thursday. Miss Georgia Ellsworth and Miss Sarah Wright were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall in Gatun.

Major and Mrs. R. E. Houke, of Ancon, were dinner guests on Thursday Major and Mrs. Bogie, Mr. and Mrs. Maxon. There were three tables of bridge in the evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, U.S.N., were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace on Friday. Mrs. Johnston, mother of Capt. Clement Johnston, entertained a party of seven bachelor friends on Thursday in honor of Captain Johnston's birthday.

Guests for dinner at the Washington Monday were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Lamoineau, Comdr. and Capt. Overton.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 21, 1918.

Capt. Robert Mairesse, the French aviator who has been stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, for six months, has left for Washington, en route to Cambria, France. Lieuts. William R. Kenly and Henry C. Kenly, sons of Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, have arrived at Rockwell Field, transferred from the East.

Mrs. M. J. Healy, of Kansas City, a guest at Hotel del Coronado, entertained Wednesday with a dinner party in honor of Mrs. Fannie Simpson, also of Kansas City, the guests including Major and Mrs. Samuel Knight, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, Major Romer, Lieut. C. A. C. Tolman, Lieut. N. H. Crawford and Lieutenant Johnson.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Babon, Lieutenant Wellman and Miss Louise Inches were guests at a tea at Hotel del Coronado on Wednesday, at which Mrs. Frances L. Spence was hostess. Major and Mrs. Albert Smith were hosts at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado on Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Spatz, others present including Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harvey B. S. Burwell, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Major Louis Falchi and Lieut. A. Rabinowitz. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Brown, who have been living in Coronado for three months, during the Colonel's detail at Rockwell Field, have gone on a trip to San Francisco by automobile, expecting to return here in a few weeks.

Mrs. Shores, wife of Capt. Rexford Shores, stationed with the 32d Infantry at Camp Kearny, has taken apartments for the winter at the Golden View. Col. and Mrs. C. E. Ide and children, recent arrivals, have taken a house at 834 Tolita Avenue, Coronado.

What is declared to be one of the finest military hospitals in the Western part of the United States has been completed and opened at Rockwell Field. Architecturally the hospital carries out the popular mission style which is being followed by permanent Government construction work in this section. The hospital has a minimum capacity of forty-two beds. The late Major William E. Ream, who was killed while flying with the British and American "flying circus" in Illinois in August, designed many of the features of the hospital while he was stationed at Rockwell Field as post surgeon. The main hallway in the hospital will bear his name and a bronze tablet will be hung there in his honor.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Major Samuel Knight, was hostess at a handsome dinner at Hotel del Coronado on Saturday in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. David C. Shanks. Covers were laid for thirty-five. Those at the table included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walker C. Short, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, Col. and Mrs. Willis Major, Major and Mrs. Cowperthwaite, Major and Mrs. Philip F. Chancellor, Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Bacon, Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Hine, Colonel Ravenel, Watts and Silmer, Major Liebenrood, Captain Gallamine and Lieutenant King and Lord.

At football Saturday the Rockwell Field eleven, after a hard fight, piled up a score of 20 to 0 against the San Pedro Naval Reserve team. In a game between the 32d Infantry and 48th Field Artillery at the Stadium on Sunday afternoon Rockwell won by one touchdown. The Oregon's football team defeated the Section Navy Base at the Coronado polo grounds, 7 to 0.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, was host at a large dinner party Saturday at the U. S. Grant Hotel, where he is spending the winter. His guests were Army officers and their wives.

The Headquarters Mounted Troop of sixty men, under command of Capt. Marie Lazo, is on a practice hike from Camp Kearny into the mountain country of San Diego, covering about eighty miles in the march. The various communities along the route have been extending every contrary to the men, including luncheons, dances and other amusements each evening.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, WITH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

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W. S. asks: The major gives the command, "Pass in review, squads right, march." What position does he take, arms folded, or standing at attention; and does he salute? Answer: The major remains at attention in this case. His arms were folded while at parade rest, but he comes to attention at the execution of "Present arms" by the battalion. If the major is reviewing officer he does not salute. If he is in command of a battalion in a regimental parade, he salutes the reviewing officer in passing in review.

G. R. H. asks: (1) With reference to Par. 34, I.D.R., does this rule prohibit the squad leaders from giving the necessary commands to their respective squads, as Forward, Squad right, At the captain's command, Right by squads, etc.? (2) Is inspection arms a part of the Manual of Arms? (3) Is the position of carrying the left foot fifteen inches to the left and holding the rifle inclined to the front to the full extent of the right arm and holding the left forearm across the back now universally used in the U.S. Army at the command, At ease? (4) What are the commands for "group inspection" as used in some of the cantonments when inspecting a company, the inspection of the groups being conducted by the lieutenants and sergeants? Answer: (1) Par. 34, I.D.R., does prohibit the squad leader from giving commands; he should simply caution Squad right, or Forward, as the case may be. (2) Inspection arms is part of the Manual. (3) The position you describe for At ease when under arms has not been universally adopted in all the cantonments. At ease is a "rest"; if a division C.O. sees fit to prescribe a position such as you describe it is well within his province. It gives the command a much better appearance, tends to better discipline, and, most important of all, it prevents men from slouching while at ease and thus undoing the physical training. (4) The commands for group inspection are not prescribed in Regulations. Ordinarily, while one group is being inspected, the inspecting officer commands, "Rear rank at ease," for example, where his groups were the front and rear ranks of a company and while he was inspecting the front rank. After concluding the inspection of one group the inspecting officer gives that group "At ease" and brings the other group to attention. If the inspecting officer wanted his lieutenants and sergeants to inspect he would instruct them to do so, at the same time inspecting the units each should inspect.

E. H. O. asks: Three organizations are to take part in a parade, two Air Service and one S.A.T.C. The two Air Service organizations have rifles, bayonets, scabbards and belts, but no other Infantry equipment (see Art. 2, A.R.). As between the two Air Service organizations, it is presumed that seniority of the commanding officer shall control, but should the S.A.T.C. or the Air Service organizations have precedence? Answer: The Air Service and S.A.T.C. are all component parts of the U.S.A. and the difference between these organizations would not affect the precedence of C.O.s of the various organizations. This will always depend on the date of commissions. The senior officer, whose organization should have precedence, is the one whose commission dates the earliest. This, of course, is under the presumption that all three C.O.s are of the same grade. If this is not the case, of course the superior will have precedence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in as many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

W. S. P.—Your son has the advantage that his commission is in the permanent force, while the other officers whose rapid advancement in the emergency Army calls forth your question have a temporary status. Your son will receive lineal promotion as vacancies in the Regular Army occur.

W. B. S. asks: Since signing of the armistice between the Allies and the German government, I have been asked the question, Why do the terms of the armistice refer to the nations at war with the German government, as Allies and the United States of America? Why is that distinction made? Answer: The Entente Allies were fighting the Central Powers under a common agreement or war treaty. The United States, at war with Germany and Austria, had joined her forces with those of the Allies and had united with the others in agreeing to the supreme war direction of Marshal Foch, but had not entered into the formal politico-military alliance under which the Entente Allies were operating.

J. G. S. asks: I re-enlisted Jan. 20, 1914, at Fort Thomas, Ky., for the period of seven years; was discharged Oct. 26, 1918, for the purpose of accepting a commission at Camp Funston, Kas. I had completed my four years on Jan. 19, 1918, and was held in service during present emergency. Am I entitled to transportation to Fort Thomas, Ky., at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile? Answer: Not entitled to enlisted man's transportation when you accept a commission, as your orders to duty as an officer carry officer's travel pay.

E. P. B.—The 348th F.A. is in the 166th Brigade, 91st Division, with the A.E.F. The 341st Infantry, we believe, is in the 86th Division, which is likewise abroad, and was in France, west of the Meuse, at our last report.

H. asks: Can an unmarried Army officer be required to divert some of his pay toward the support of his mother who is entirely dependent on her children? Answer: If the facts were presented to The Adjutant General, after wilful neglect and definite refusal of help from the officer, an official reminder from the War Department would perhaps bring the desired result.

E. S. F. asks: At a patriotic parade the colonel of a Home Guard regiment claims the right of the line for his regiment, the regiment being uniformed and armed. The first lieutenant, U.S.A., commanding the S.A.T.C., without arms or equipment, claims the right of line. Who is right? Answer: The lieutenant being an Army officer, and the colonel of the Home Guard having no status in the military establishment, the lieutenant would take precedence.

SUBSCRIBER.—Orders have not yet been issued for resuming recruiting offices. First chance for enlistment will be to those now in the emergency forces to re-enlist for possible vacancies in the Regular Army. As promptly as demobilization and reorganization plans are given out by the General Staff they will appear in our news columns.

A. A. asks: I was an officer of the National Guard and was called into Federal service July 15, 1917, and drafted into the Army on Aug. 5, 1917. I have provided my own private mount, which has been maintained by the Government at the various stations where I have served. Am I entitled to have my mount transported to my home at Government expense upon discharge from the Army upon demobilization? Answer: No. See A.R. 1098.

J. P. B. asks: (1) Is the Cuban campaign badge (ribbon) for the Marine Corps the same as for the Navy? (2) What are the colors? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The Cuban Pacification ribbon (1906-1909) is olive drab, with blue stripe separating it from bands of white and red on either side. The Cuban Occupation badge (1898-1902) is red, yellow, blue, yellow, red, with a border of blue on each edge.

A. B.—In General March's interview we publish this week the location of the various Army units at the time of signing the armistice.

E. B. asks: Will the officers belonging to advanced parties of divisions not going overseas on account of the armistice return to their own organizations at once, or join other divisions

(Continued on page 474.)

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THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 460-3.

CIRCULAR 73, NOV. 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.
Relates to the preparation and disposition of records for final separation of officers, enlisted men, and organizations from the service of the United States.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. W. Crozier, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1919, after more than forty-two years' service. Major General Crozier will proceed to his home. Leave one month, effective Dec. 1, 1918, is granted General Crozier. (Nov. 23, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. F. H. Lawton, G.S., relieved from detail in General Staff Corps and to Q.M.G. of Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. L. Conner, Yale Army Laboratory School, New Haven, Conn., laboratory No. 7; Major J. L. Russell upon arrival of Capt. C. A. Howell, M.C., to White Plains, N.Y., Westchester Alma House; Capt. J. A. MacDonald to West Baden, Ind., Hospital No. 85; 1st Lieut. R. C. Schlesman to Spartanburg, S.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 134; Capt. I. M. Washburn to General Hospital No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. D. Livingston, Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 54; 1st Lieut. I. N. Parrish to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., for duty with Mobile Hospital No. 105: Capt. C. E. Dorland, C. B. Noecker, J. H. Oram, R. K. Young, 1st Lieut. J. G. Norman, Capt. L. A. Haun, 1st Lieuts. B. Hughes, C. E. Jumper. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty with Base Hospital No. 132: Capt. G. R. Holden, H. H. Young, H. G. Wright, 1st Lieuts. E. W. Coates, A. L. Hearst, W. N. Lynn, W. H. McCandless, W. L. Shackelford, E. R. Thompson, R. E. Waggoner. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., for duty with Mobile Hospital No. 104: Capt. R. H. Morden, G. H. Moreland, 1st Lieuts. T. A. Burke, J. V. Henderson, Capt. C. E. Hawkes, 1st Lieuts. P. T. Hope and W. L. Munson. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with Base Hospital No. 141: Major L. C. Covington, Capt. F. L. Nelson, 1st Lieut. J. T. Fowkes, Capt. F. T. Clark, L. A. Peck, F. W. Seymour. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty with organizations specified: Motor Ambulance Co. No. 47—1st Lieuts. J. J. Leach, W. M. Matthews, J. H. McCoy, P. P. O'Connor; Field Hospital Motor No. 47—Capt. R. L. Fogg, 1st Lieuts. C. O. Bowie, J. R. Biery, W. S. Hudiburg, H. H. Isaacs, W. F. Keller. (Nov. 21, War D.)

The following Medical Corps officers to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 54: Capt. H. A. Millard, 1st Lieut. L. M. Drennan, Capt. R. T. Vaughan, 1st Lieuts. J. W. Carmack, F. J. Gallagher, J. B. Hirsch, L. H. Trufant. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty with Base Hospital No. 134: Capt. J. H. Dewees, G. W. Yavorsky, 1st Lieut. C. E. Magoun, Capt. G. H. Dill, A. Nelson, 1st Lieuts. C. L. Casey, H. M. Cox, J. G. Devane, E. S. Hubbs, R. C. Seipel. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. from Camp Upton, N.Y., and assigned to duty in Eastern Department: Capts. W. H. Allen, F. W. Hunter, J. A. Kleinsmid, B. P. Steele, H. H. Summer, 1st Lieut. H. J. Wittner. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Base Hospital No. 140: Capts. S. G. Pake, W. T. Pyle, 1st Lieuts. G. E. Bowdoin, G. C. Dittman, W. L. K. Sherman. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty: 1st Lieuts. W. M. Majors, J. R. McDowell. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Cape May, N.J., General Hospital No. 11, for duty with Base Hospital No. 139: Capt. F. F. Sprague, 1st Lieuts. C. B. Drake, T. J. Nunney, E. A. Schlageter. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Lakehurst, N.J., Camp Kendrick, for duty with 2d Gas Regiment: 1st Lieuts. G. F. Harris, R. M. Montfort. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. P. C. Fauntleroy to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, with Base Hospital No. 148; Lieut. Col. C. E. Davis to Washington, D.C.; Major W. G. Turnbull from Azalea, N.C., to Waynesville, N.C., for duty as C.O., Army General Hospital No. 18; Major P. A. Loomis to Azalea, N.C., General Hospital No. 19; Major F. E. Artand to Atlanta, Ga.; Major T. C. Stankard, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Motor Field Hospital No. 62; Major W. C. Dahney to Port Clinton, Ohio, Erie Proving Ground; Capt. M. McT. Moss to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal; Capt. D. J. Hurley to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. R. E. Caldwell to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. F. L. Richards to duty with 96th Division, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; Capt. L. D. Green, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; Capt. O. H. Maclay to Roland Park, Md., Army General Hospital No. 7; Capt. E. S. Estes to Camp Crane, Pa., with Mobile Surgical Unit No. 104; Capt. J. E. Golding to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. D. J. Murphy to Allentown, Pa., and Camp Greene, Mobile Hospital No. 198; 1st Lieut. S. E. Lynch to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene with 362d Labor Battalion; 1st Lieut. W. P. Creighton to Washington, D.C., 110th Connecticut avenue. (Nov. 21, War D.)

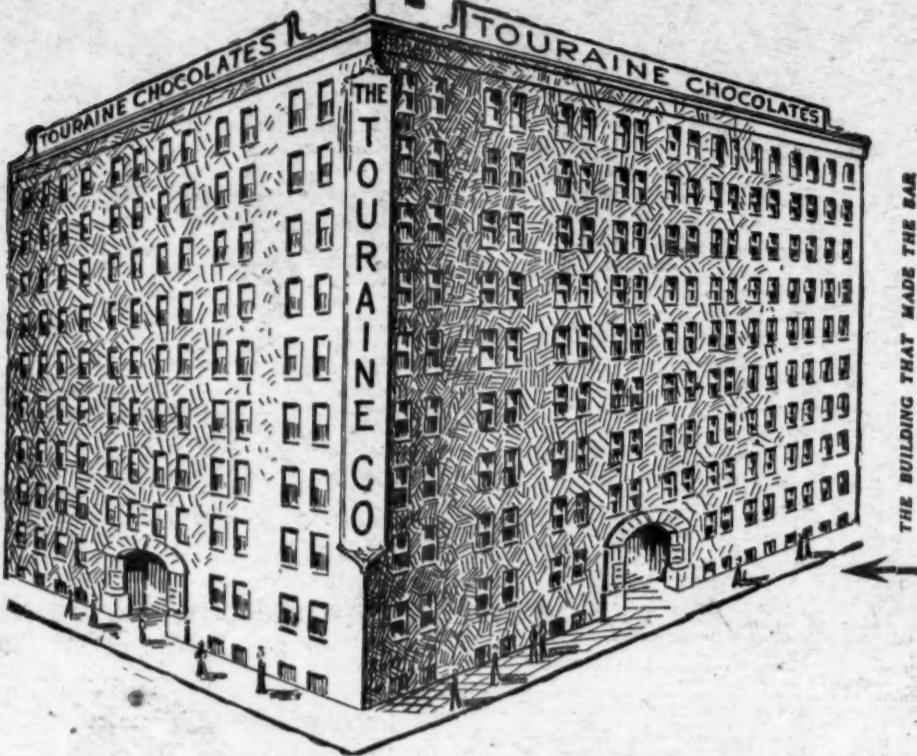
Following officers of M.C. from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to N.Y., Rockefeller Institute, for a course of instruction in the treatment of infected wounds, and upon completion of course to camps specified for temporary duty in base hospitals: Major H. Robb, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Capt. J. H. Ashcraft, Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. Kight, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; P. F. Petty, Camp Upton, N.Y.; J. E. Woelfle, Camp Dix, N.J.; P. A. Zeller, Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieuts. C. J. Jentgen, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; H. D. Newkirk, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; O. B. Ormsby, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; E. W. Smith, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; K. W. Wahlberg, Camp Dix, N.J.; F. S. Wetherell, Camp Upton, N.Y. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with Franklin Cantonment: Capt. J. V. White; 1st Lieuts. F. M. Meier, J. A. Nelson, J. M. Ross, D. S. Van Hecke, R. F. Docher. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Waynesville, N.C., General Hospital No. 18, for duty: Capt. C. A. Newcomb, 1st Lieuts. J. L. Anderson, W. S. Needham. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., for instructions: Lieut. Col. E. J. Doering will resume former duties as examiner under Surgeon General of Army at Chicago, Ill.; Major G. H. Searcy to Panama Canal Zone; Capt. H. G. Palmer to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. J. A. Kyle to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, 100th Division; Capt. W. A. Scruton to Lonoake, Ark., for duty as flight surgeon; Capt. J. Middleton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S. Hospital Plant No. 4; Capt. T. H. E. Bell to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, on Dec. 1, 1918; 1st Lieut. E. B. Funkhouser to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. V. H. Condon to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., with 64th Pioneer Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. O. Donaldson, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lieut. E. V. Kring to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., with Mobile Hospital No. 107; 1st Lieut. R. W. Dunlap to Houston, Tex., Camp Logan. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. Frothingham, Jr., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, Md.; Majors R. F. Williams to Camp Upton, N.Y., as camp surgeon; M. H. Yeaman to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 5; W. A. Sawyer to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. S. Churchill to Hospital No. 30, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; E. A. Southall to Camp Gordon, Ga., to appear as a witness in the case of 1st Lieut. S. Aronovitz, M.C., on Nov. 25, 1918;

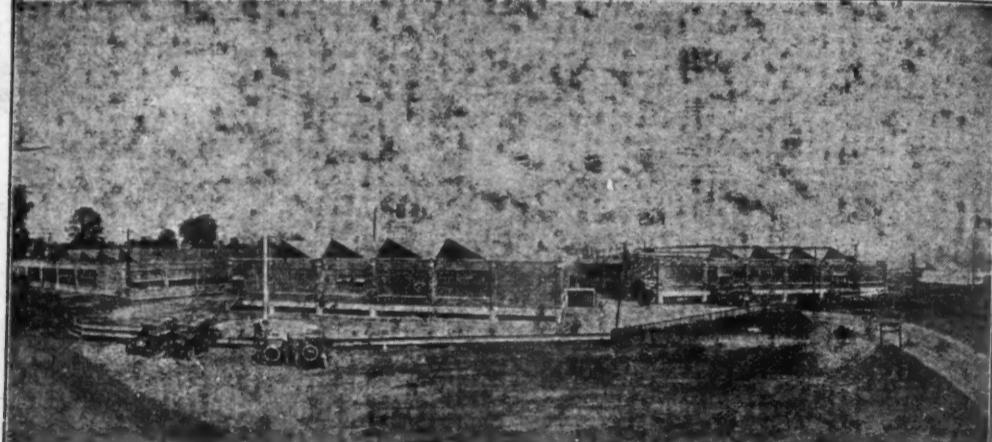


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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 473.
over there? Answer: In the absence of orders, plans cannot be forecast.

W. A. R.—On page 442, our issue of Nov. 23, in our answer to A. H., we published the Act of March 30, 1918, which provides for re-enlistment of soldiers within three months after discharge from commission, their re-enlistment to be in former status and all service to count as continuous for purposes of pay and of credit toward retirement.

E. T. N.—Your service in the American Ambulance, France, until June 18, 1917, and in the American Red Cross, France, until about Oct. 20, 1917, when you were discharged from the French service, does not entitle you to the American foreign service stripes under G.O. 6 and 58, 1918.

H. H. S.—Latest information concerning Army reorganization plans or suggestions regarding how to secure a commission in the new Regular Army is published as soon as available. See page 433, our issue of Nov. 23.

F. D. and W. A. S.—It is hoped that very early in the session which opens on Dec. 2 we may be able to present a War Department plan for so increasing the Regular Army that officers of the temporary forces who have demonstrated their fitness for permanent officer status may be added to the Regular Establishment.

W. B. R.—If you will state the facts regarding your Liberty Loan purchases by the "officer in charge of Liberty Loan purchases by the Army," War Department, Washington, D.C., you should learn what disposition has been made of your bond, for which you have made final payment.

B. L.—Soldier discharged for disability in line of duty is

referred to the War Risk Insurance Act as to title to free treatment, and as to compensation or pension proportioned to the degree of permanent disability. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance should be able to answer your questions more specifically.

O. K. H.—The permanent rate of pay in the Army, enlisted, begins at \$15; the extra \$15 is for the war emergency only. Whether a new permanent rate will be established by Congress remains to be seen. When the Army once more returns to a permanent status no doubt rifle qualification pay will be resumed.

INTERESTED.—The sister of a Navy officer will not be permitted to visit the allied countries at present unless she has business reasons satisfactory to the State Department, from whom she must obtain her passport.

J. H. asks: Rumor has it here that Congress passed a bill giving retired Philippine Scout officers the same retired pay and allowances given Regular Army officers. Is this correct? Answer: No; measures along this line so far have failed of passage. The Senate was favorable to the bill for the proposal that majors and captains of Philippine Scouts should have retired pay of grade in which retired, but the House would not agree to this as a part of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918.

READER.—The Service of Supply (S.O.S.) has proven itself one of the most important agencies used by the A.E.F., and its head, Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, recently received high praise for the manner in which the S.O.S. met the great problems of keeping food and all kinds of war munitions within reach of the front line forces at all times.

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Capt. A. L. Steinfeld to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; P. J. Wood to Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.; A. C. Smith to San Juan, P.R., and Camp Las Casas; C. J. Rolleson to Garden City, N.Y.; C. Eggers to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; R. V. Gallagher to School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Texas; J. S. Brotherhood to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; E. C. Brandon to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; 1st Lieut. A. F. Stueck to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., 59th F.A.; P. B. Rabenbeck to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., Mobile Hospital No. 109; C. W. Corey to Washington, D.C.; G. H. Galford and D. N. Brook to the School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Texas; P. J. White, Jr. to Camp Hancock, Ga.; J. W. Wood to Markleton, Pa., General Hospital No. 17, (Nov. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty with 151st Depot Brigade: Capt. G. Y. Briggs, A. Gundlach, E. M. Seydel and 1st Lieut. G. L. Gibbons. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Lee Hall, Va., Camp Abraham Rustis, for duty: First Lieuts. B. F. Loring and W. J. McCann. (Nov. 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Major R. W. Cunningham, Jr., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Major A. C. Cornelison assigned to 142d Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major R. B. Morrow assigned to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.; Major E. F. Robinson to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Haggard to 489th Engrs. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 71st Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty: 1st Lieuts. W. H. Floyd, 2d, R. E. Ridnor, H. G. Wright, T. R. Ellison, 2d Lieut. I. G. Sullivan. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Majors C. R. Fisher and M. W. Smith, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. P. N. Crystal to Washington, D.C.; Capt. P. W. Kainkern in charge of construction work at Chemical Plant No. 4, also Kingsport Gas Plant; 1st Lieut. C. A. Latimer to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. McC. Latimer to 29th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. P. S. Reinecke is relieved from assignment to 835th Engrs., but will continue on his other duties at his present station; Col. B. C. Dunn is relieved from assignment to 335d Engrs., but will continue on his other duties at his present station; Col. R. B. A. Dougherty is relieved from assignment to 332d Engrs., but, with this exception, will continue on present duties and status; Major H. H. Bassett will take station and assume charge of construction of general hospital, West Baden, Ind.; Capt. L. B. Manheimer to Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Waxman assigned to 73d Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; 2d Lieut. F. E. Woodbridge to Camp Forrest, Ga.; 2d Lieut. B. H. Dunn, Engrs., to Camp Forrest, Ga., with Forestry troops; 2d Lieut. B. O. Badgley to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty with Forestry troops: Capt. J. W. Seitzer, E. C. Sanford. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Weare and J. B. Montgomery, Jr., Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 28, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Le Boutillier to South Baltimore, Md.; Capt. W. H. Oliver, Jr., to Detroit, Mich.; Capt. A. E. Stacy to Metuchen, N.J., Harlan Arsenal, Course No. 1; Capt. W. T. Alliger to Muscle Shoals, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 2; 1st Lieut. E. C. Starr to Yaphank, N.Y., Camp Upton; 1st Lieut. J. W. Baker to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal, for instruction in guard duty; 1st Lieut. J. B. Finegan to Seven Pines, Va., at Seven Pines big loading plant. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major M. D. Campbell to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. F. Randolph to Wilmington, Del., at Du Pont Engineering Co.; Capt. J. I. Vincant to Washington, D.C., 451 Pennsylvania avenue; Capt. H. L. Cox, Philadelphia, Pa., Midvale Gun Plant; Capt. H. K. Benson, Settle, Wash.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Pounds to Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. G. B. Keith, Worcester, Mass., Osgood Bradley Car Co.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Brooks to Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. G. Jeffrey to Springfield, Mass.; 2d Lieut. M. S. Colmer to Charleston, S.C.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Thompson to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal; 2d Lieut. J. H. Frederick, Charleston, S.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major C. E. Fitch to Philadelphia, Pa., Midvale Steel Co.; Major W. C. Brewer to Butler, Pa., Standard Steel Car Co.; Capt. J. A. Hagar to Washington, D.C., 451 Pennsylvania avenue; Capt. G. V. Wheeler to Panama; 1st Lieut. B. C. Snyder to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. I. G. Darlington to Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. A. J. O'Connor to Toledo, Ohio, for duty with detachment from 9th Ordnance Guard Co.; 1st Lieut. Frank R. Hollingshead to Metuchen, N.J. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Majors H. A. Brown to Watertown, Mass.; E. A. Custer to Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. J. Lonergan to Meriden, Conn.; C. R. Fiss to Ancor, Ohio, to take command of detachment from 10th Ordnance Guard Co. theretofore; H. B. Merwin to Washington, D.C., G. E. Cook to Admiral, Md.; W. E. Hagerman to Philadelphia, Pa., Midvale Steel Co.; 1st Lieuts. H. H. Barnes to Dover, N.J.; E. M. Johnston to Williamsport, Pa., Lycoming Foundry and Machine Co.; J. W. Rader to Ancor, Ohio, Nitrate Plant No. 4, with 10th Ordnance Guard Co.; T. S. Martin, 2d, to Port Clinton, Ohio, Erie Proving Grounds; R. I. Daley to Washington, D.C.; W. H. Searight to Washington, D.C.; J. Strauss to Milwaukee, Wis., Briggs and Stratton Co.; M. S. Donnelly to Baltimore, Md.; 2d Lieuts. T. J. Murphy to Metuchen, N.J.; D. Kellogg to Marietta, Ohio; D. P. Dinewood to Pennington, Va., Dupont Engineering Co.; J. McConnell to Toledo, Ohio, Nitrate Plant No. 3. (Nov. 28, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Second Lieut. A. J. Lubbe, S.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief Signal Officer, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty: 1st Lieut. D. G. Williams; 2d Lieut. C. D. Lindbridge, H. R. Anderson and L. R. Mapes. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Capt. W. G. Franks, S.C., to Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. H. McConnell, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Smith, S.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 28, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Capt. E. E. Newbold (Aero.) to Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. J. J. O'Brien, Jr. (Aircraft Prod.) to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. J. Robinson (Prod.) to Southern Texas District, 239 West Alabama St., Houston, Texas; Capt. L. E. Gahr (Aero.) to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Barrett to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Rome (Aero.) to Aberdeen, Md., 271st Aero Squadron; 1st Lieut. O. E. Norlin (Aero.) to Hampton, Va., Langley Field. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. B. Butler to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; Major M. L. King to Indianapolis, Ind.; Major D. McK. Peterson to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Capt. G. H. Eckerson to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; Capt. C. E. Conklin to Washington, D.C., 451 Pennsylvania Ave.; Capt. R. G. Baldwin to Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. F. W. Wright to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Capt. J. C. Handy to Ellington Field, Olcott, Texas; 1st Lieut. K. Decker to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. O. H. Dolan, Jr., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieut. O. M. Gravata to Rockwell Field, Cal.; 2d Lieut. C. S. Rardon to Eberle Field, Lonoke, Ark. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Major S. M. Decker to Middletown, Pa.; Capt. H. C. Wheeler to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; Capt. A. B. Lawrence to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Williams to Austin, Texas. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. D. Carmody, Air Service (Aero.), to Army Balloon School, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Major A. Boettcher, Jr. mil. av. Air Ser. (Aero.), to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Capt. S. R. Halley, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field, for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

(Continued on page 476.)

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Army Orders—Continued from page 475.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. P. Newson, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Capt. R. McK. Horrington, Cav., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Col. S. Rice, Cav., to Washington to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. W. Winfree to Douglas, Ariz., 17th Cav., for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Harbinson, Cav., is assigned to 21st Trench Mortar Trench Battery and will join. (Nov. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

14TH—First Lieut. M. H. Rood and 2d Lieut. F. C. Baker, 14th F.A., are relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Nov. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. M. H. Rood and 2d Lieut. F. C. Baker, 14th F.A., are relieved from assignment in that regiment. (Nov. 22, War D.)

34TH—Capt. R. W. Revely, 34th F.A., relieved from assignment to that regiment and to Washington for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

70TH—Capt. R. F. Forman and 2d Lieut. G. M. Hill, 70th F.A., are assigned to 320th Amm. Train, and will proceed to join at West Point, Ky. (Nov. 20, War D.)

81ST—First Lieut. A. Wilson, Jr., 81st F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to Field Artillery replacements. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Field Artillery; Unassigned.

The following officers are relieved from assignment as indicated after their respective names and will remain on duty as instructors at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.: Majors R. D. Wickham, 55th F.A., and R. W. Gibbs, 51st F.A.; Capt. A. Wheeler, 60th F.A.; J. L. Montgomery, 56th F.A.; W. L. Temple, 72d F.A.; L. O. Shropshire, 44th F.A.; W. L. Lee, 64th F.A.; P. H. Converse, 56th F.A.; L. T. Boh, 58th F.A.; B. R. Brindley, 54th F.A., and Alan F. Garner, 70th F.A.; 1st Lieuts. J. N. Sles, 43d F.A., and J. B. Greene, 5th F.A. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. C. Wallace, F.A., will report in person to Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. K. I. Chase, F.A., to Camp Custer, Mich., for assignment to 40th F.A. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Capt. W. W. Crocker and 2d Lieut. A. Williamson, F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to Field Artillery replacements. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capts. R. E. Hunter to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; M. Stone to 8th Corps, Artillery Park, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; F. Flemming to Camp Wheeler, Ga., as camp intelligence officer; 2d Lieut. J. T. Johnson, Jr., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to Field Artillery replacements. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Appointment, Field Artillery.

The appointment on Sept. 5, 1918, of 1st Lieut. J. R. Cotheran, F.A., to captain (emer.), July 30, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Camp McClellan, Ala., for assignment to 26th F.A. (Nov. 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. will join 41st Art. at Fort Monroe: Major H. A. Wingate, Capt. J. W. Cone, I. B. Hill, T. F. Monroe and F. S. Swett, 1st Lieut. F. F. Faulkner, 2d Lieuts. C. Chadwick, W. N. Albertson, C. L. Allenworth, O. L. Baublitz, R. A. Byron, F. A. Carstens, S. H. Clement, A. P. Davis, J. W. Elliott, Jr., L. R. F. Glenn, C. E. Hill, H. W. Lark, L. C. McClanahan, T. Moe, J. H. Neville, F. L. Patton, J. C. Pickett, R. B. Schmitt, L. N. Thompson, R. B. Tidwell, H. Wharton, G. F. Wheeling and A. H. Yeager. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. relieved from assignment to organizations indicated and to Fort Washington Md., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for duty: From 46th Art. (C.A.C.)—First Lieuts. W. T. Andrews and A. A. Reidenbach. From 8th Anti-Aircraft Battalion—First Lieut. E. K. Thomason. From 47th Art. (C.A.C.)—Capt. J. R. Metalbach. From 50th Art. (C.A.C.)—First Lieut. H. B. Gayle. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. Gilmer—from Coast Defenses of Puget Sound to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation; 1st Lieut. U. C. Harman from Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and will join 41st Art. at Fort Monroe, Va.; L. B. Herr will join 17th Anti-Aircraft Sector at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; W. H. Hayler will join 61st Ammunition Train, Camp Abraham Eustis, Va. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Major A. Nash to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I.; Major R. E. Mitchell from his present assignment and will assume command of 58th Ammunition Train, Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. A. Olson to San Francisco, 46th Brigade Hqrs.; 2d Lieut. L. Huntoon will join 58th Ammunition Train, Fort Adams, R.I. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers will join organizations as indicated: 28th Artillery—Major W. Ellis, Capt. W. A. Berridge, 1st Lieuts. W. Reed and W. P. Woodman, 2d Lieuts. C. M. Dunham, G. M. Frye, E. O. Luebbecke, W. J. Mumma, R. A. Nelson, I. E. Partridge, E. A. Spaulding and H. E. Stoddard. 61st Ammunition Train—Capt. R. Washburn and 2d Lieut. J. J. McCloskey. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Officers will join 29th Artillery, Fort Williams, Me.: Capts. A. A. Allen, A. M. Pendleton, E. A. Reed and J. R. Waltman, 1st Lieuts. W. Darrington and C. E. Records, 2d Lieuts. G. McIntire, A. W. Hodges, S. J. Marsh, F. Nichols, C. G. Smith and W. E. Whittier. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Capt. R. G. Payne, C.A.C., to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. Courtney, C.A., to San Diego for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. M. Ballou, C.A.C., to Washington to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieutenants will rejoin 26th Art. at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; H. F. Adams, R. C. Baterman, W. A. H. Grantz, R. J. Gill. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Officers will join 25th Art. at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: First Lieut. W. B. Melhorn, 2d Lieuts. J. W. Cooper, C. W. Mussey and G. H. Stern. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Officers relieved from their present assignment and will join organizations indicated upon arrival at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: To 30th Artillery—Second Lieuts. E. Chew, E. Clarkson, W. Anderson and A. Thompson. To 31st Artillery—Second Lieuts. C. Fonde, E. Tays, R. Robertson and C. Wagner. To 32d Artillery—Second Lieuts. C. Steinem, C. Friedgen, W. Adams and D. Campbell. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second lieutenants from Puget Sound to Fort Monroe, Va., and pursue a course in motor transportation, and upon completion thereof will join 24th Artillery at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: R. E. Boyd, O. C. Crook, J. B. Hankin and J. V. Richardson. (Nov. 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

32D—Lieut. Col. J. C. Brady, 33d Inf., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

55TH—Major C. H. Bonestell, 55th Inf., to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation, for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

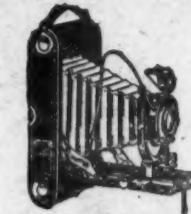
58TH—First Lieut. R. A. Bingham, 58th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Nov. 21, War D.)

62D—Capt. E. E. Aldridge, 62d Inf., from assignment to that regiment and report to C.O., Camp Fremont, Cal., for assignment to a development battalion. (Nov. 22, War D.)

130TH—First Lieut. R. H. L. Keller, 130th Inf., to Camp Upton, N.Y., to C.O. of 153d Depot Brigade for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. now at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to Camp Dix, N.J., and report to the C.O., 153d Depot



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Brigade, for duty: Lieut. Col. P. Powers; Major R. Guggenheim; Capts. W. E. Duddles and G. D. Finnell; 1st Lieut. C. F. Karp and 2d Lieut. R. B. Wallace. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. D. Friesby to 96th Division, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Officers of Infantry detailed in the I.G. Dept.: Majors J. Henry, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., and R. B. Lovett, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. Each of the officers named will report in person to the C.G. of the camp specified after his name for duty. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. H. M. Wheaton to University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.; Capt. R. H. Waite to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, as personnel adjutant; 1st Lieut. J. M. Mason to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Resignation of Major F. Blackstone, Inf., is accepted. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Majors T. S. Bridges and C. H. Bonestell. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Collins, Inf., to duty with the Q.M.C., Washington, D.C., in office of Director of Storage. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Capt. L. S. Ostrander, Inf., is relieved from assignment to 45th Infantry. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Irons is relieved from his present assignment to 29th Inf., 17th Div., and will proceed to Camp McClellan, Ala., 157th Depot Brigade; Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith to Camp Beauregard, La., as camp executive; Majors S. Mashbir to Camp Dix, N.J.; R. T. Fleming to report to the Chief Morale Branch, General Staff; Capts. O. F. Gross to Camp Lee, Va., 155th Depot Brigade; L. E. Goble to Camp Beauregard, La., 84th Inf.; C. J. Shreve to Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.; H. K. Acker to Camp Meade, Md.; A. W. Root to Camp Bowie, Texas; H. B. Williamson to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; 1st Lieuts. B. H. Bull to Camp Custer, Mich.; P. J. Krausnick to Camp Shelby, Miss.; W. G. Arnold to Camp Dodge, Iowa; F. V. Maguire to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 2d Lieuts. F. Makarius to Camp Pike, Ark.; W. Smith to Camp MacArthur, Texas; B. A. Shupp to Camp Travis, Texas, 165th Depot Brigade. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Appointment, Infantry.

Second Lieut. W. H. Wright, Inf., to grade of first lieut. in Inf. (emer.) from Sept. 5, 1918. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Appointments on Oct. 1, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. D. Kelley, A. J. Lytle, J. R. DeVall, P. P. Miller, A. B. A. Pfeifer, O. W. Froehner, W. L. Cornell, W. A. Cross, J. Gertzen, Jr., P. McMahon, J. L. Cardwell, L. J. Potter, W. P. Driskell, Jr., July 30; E. M. Everts, M. R. Baetke, July 30; E. M. Frederick, Sept. 10; B. O. Bell, E. Wood, W. H. McDonald, P. E. Boyle, W. E. Halliwell, P. Merry, C. R. Holmes, M. M. Andrews, F. E. Whitten, E. H. Theriault, July 30; R. B. Griffiths, Sept. 11; V. H. Harding, L. C. Sherrill, B. U. Bentley, F. L. Whitfield, H. H. Birchmore, W. W. Boring, R. P. Hopkins, C. L. Malaney, A. V. Clarke, F. Rogers, G. Birthwick, T. B. Crawford, July 30; H. C. Nelson, R. C. Throckmorton, Sept. 2. To be lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. L. Bunnell, S. Mitchell, Sept. 17; S. W. Brethorst, R. H. Wile, J. S. Fisher, July 30; K. Barber, Aug. 17; J. J. Jordan, H. F. Bush, July 30; C. F. Hughes, J. S. Benningfield, H. N. Tracy, Sept. 19; W. S. Bates, Jr., A. E. Burnap, W. S. Edwards, W. H. James, H. E. Leonard, F. H. Little, W. H. Morrow, H. N. Pritzker, J. W. Toelken, July 30; L. A. Waters, Sept. 10; J. C. Boggs, E. D. Heylman, W. E. Coughlin, Sept. 19; E. Caldwell, E. K. Hammond, R. F. Parkins, C. B. Acton, A. B. Sherman, Sept. 17; M. P. Lyon, H. L. Bache, M. L. Alspaugh, O. J. Kowalski, J. H. Caron, R. Zoet, H. E. Leonard, July 30; W. B. Smith, R. G. McCarthy, Sept. 10; H. H. Gaffney, J. H. Donaldson, T. F. McDonough, G. H. Davies, M. T. Smith, W. W. Brinkman, J. M. Darst, R. Vanderwalker, C. L. Mason, W. H. Hinman, M. R. Levi, R. Horine, July 30; E. J. Jordan, Sept. 11; A. McDonald, R. T. Coffin, July 30; J. T. Lester, Sept. 11; L. E. Oskey, July 30; C. B. Mills, Sept. 11; L. S. McGregor, R. Young, Oct. 1. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Appointments on Oct. 1, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), rank in 1918 as indicated: To be majors—Capts. D. T. Gallup, Sept. 19; F. Schoenfeld, W. A. Taber, R. W. Perkins, G. B. Jensen, J. F. Cooper, July 30. To be captains—First Lieuts. K. Smith, M. L. Hall, I. B. Lawton, V. N. Taylor, P. L. Taylor, G. C. Brewster, A. M. Baird, A. H. Beach, J. W. Anderson, Sept. 17; R. W. Oxnard, J. E. Nolan, T. K. Johnston, W. R. Flannery, T. B. Suiter, July 30; J. M. Park, D. C. Smith, M. W. Fulghum, Sept. 19; B. M. Langstaff, S. Krehc, July 30; H. G. Reynolds, F. Conger, J. W. Curtis, O. T. Reilly, S. Marrow, Sept. 17. (Nov. 20, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. J. W. Strohm, P.S., retired, to home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Officers of C.W.S. to duty as follows: Col. R. F. Bacon, C.W.S., report to Director C.W.S., Washington, for duty. Orders directing Colonel Bacon to return to France revoked; Capt. A. S. Hurlburt, C.W.S., to Baltimore, Md., Edgewood Arsenal; 1st Lieut. R. Berry to Lakehurst, N.J. (Nov. 22, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major E. O. C. Ord, retired, to home and from further active duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. T. Rossell, retired, from his present duties and station in New York, N.Y., to his home and from active duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS BY GENERAL PERSHING.

Appointment, on July 10, 1918, by the C.G., American Expeditionary Force, of 1st Lieut. O. K. Seidel, F.A., to grade of captain in F.A., American Expeditionary Force, July 10, 1918, is confirmed. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Appointments, on July 19, 1918, by the C.G., American Expeditionary Force, July 10, 1918, are confirmed: To be captains of Infantry—1st Lieuts. W. L. Hodder, J. W. Frost, H. L. Stratton, H. Hutchinson, F. B. Rhynier, O. F. Newkirk, H. C. Doellinger. To be first lieutenants of Infantry—2d Lieuts. F. H. Bloomer, J. J. Fleming, W. C. Barthman, E. K. Palmer, De L. King, H. B. Bentley, P. M. Brown, G. M. Hoke, C. B. Iler, W. R. Watkins, W. N. Cork, P. B. Speed, Jr., and O. L. Sanders, Inf. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Appointment on July 10, 1918, by the C.G., American Expeditionary Force, of Sgt. O. Boub, Q.M.C., to first lieut., Q.M.C., is confirmed. (Nov. 21, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. C. D. Young, Transportation Corps, and Lieut. Col. J. G. Rodgers, Engrs., to Philadelphia, Pa. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. H. Handy to Detroit, Mich., take station there, and to General Hospital No. 36, Ford Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. M. Andrews is designated as C.O. of Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Officers from assignment to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay and will join organizations indicated at Fort Warren, Mass.: Second Lieut. R. A. Hughes, 61st Amm. Train; Capt. W. A. Upham, 45th Art. Brigade Hqrs. (Nov. 28, War D.)

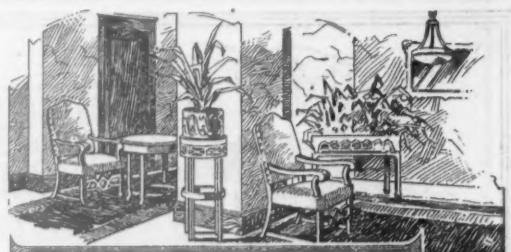
Major W. R. Burgess is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps (emer.). (Nov. 28, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present assignment and will report at camps indicated for duty: Capts. W. R. Flannery, J. L. Cardwell, K. S. Walker, 1st Lieuts. R. F. Parkins and W. W. Brinkman, all Inf., to 153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N.J.; Capts. W. H. Boas, J. W. Johnston, Jr., and E. M. Gloeckner, Inf., to 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Grayson, Inf., replacements, to Camp Lee, Va.; 2d Lieuts. E. J. Moak, P. H. Regers, L. B. Kellum, W. Van Dyck, H. D. Wallace, S. C. Zimmerman and E. S. Clark, U.S.A., replacements, Camp Lee, Va.; Capts. A. J. Lytle, C. H. McNeese, B. M. Langstaff, W. E. Holliswell, L. J. Potter, 1st Lieuts. L. A. Waters, R. Vanderwalker, C. B. Acton, E. K. Hammond, A. T. Thorsen, M. P. Lyon and J. S. Benningfield, Inf., 153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N.J. (Nov. 28, War D.)

Appointments, Miscellaneous.

Appointments on June 17, 1918, of officers in N.A. (emer.), with rank from June 17, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col.

(Continued on page 479.)



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Appointments, Miscellaneous—Continued from page 477.
 L. A. Curtis, Inf., W. H. Jordan, Jr., Inf., G. Williams, Cav., I. J. Carr, Inf. (temp.), E. R. Gibson, Inf., and A. H. Huguet, Inf. To be lieutenant colonels—Major R. Warren and J. H. Read, Jr., Cav.; Temp. Majors R. G. Peck, Inf. (I.O.), and R. J. Binford, Inf.; Major J. A. Brockman, Inf.; Temp. Majors S. W. Anding and W. G. Murchison, Inf.; Majors T. W. Brown, Inf. (G.S.), C. E. Hathaway, Cav. (Q.M.C.), and K. A. Joyce, Cav. (G.S.) To be majors—Capts. J. N. Peale, Inf., J. A. Conidine, Cav., F. R. Fuller, Inf., C. W. Russell, Inf. (Av. Sec.), W. R. Schmidt, Inf., G. L. Hardin, Inf., G. E. Lovell, Jr., Cav. (Av. Sec.), O. K. Sadler, Inf. (S.C.), W. H. Jones, Jr., Inf., J. E. Ardrey, Inf., and D. O. Nelson, Cav. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Appointments of June 17, 1918, of following officers in N.A. (emer.) from June 17, 1918, are announced: To be majors—Capts. O. H. Walsh, Cav. (Av. Sec.); S. A. Gibson, P. W. Newgarden, H. B. Bullock, C. A. King, Jr., D. Palmer, C. B. Lyman and R. L. Spragins, Inf. G. W. Krapf, Inf. (Av. Sec.); H. R. W. Herwig, Inf.; H. C. Davidson, Inf. (Av. Sec.); W. L. Roberts, W. A. McCulloch, W. A. Rafferty and L. B. Row, Inf.; J. F. Crutcher, Cav.; H. Abbey, Jr., Cav. (Av. Sec.); E. H. Coyle and M. Carr, Cav.; M. Kirby, Cav. (Av. Sec.); F. B. Jordan, Inf.; E. P. Duval, Cav.; A. E. Sawkins, Inf.; B. G. Weil and R. Joyce, Inf. (Av. Sec.); W. O. Ryan, Cav. (Av. Sec.); H. M. Brown, Inf. (Av. Sec.); R. B. Harrison, Inf. (Nov. 21, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.s.

Capt. Rowland R. Gaines, 155th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Beauregard on May 20, 1918, of having accepted bribes from enlisted men to release them from prison, and also with having sold passes and furloughs to soldiers. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which was confirmed by President Wilson. (G.C.M.O. No. 188—1918.)

Lieut. Walter H. Mann, Inf., N.A., pleaded guilty before a G.C.M. at Camp MacArthur on July 31, 1918, of violating 93d A.W. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. This was commuted by the President to a reprimand to be administered by the commanding officer of the camp, restriction to the limits of the post for six months, and to a forfeiture of \$50 per month from his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. No. 207—1918.)

Lieut. Harold F. Beaton, 59th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, was convicted at Camp Funston on July 19, 1918, of violating the 95th A.W. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which was approved by the President. (G.C.M.O. No. 209—1918.)

Lieut. Frank W. Minnick, 151st Inf., was found guilty by a G.C.M. held at Camp Shelby, Miss., on Aug. 10, 1918, of violation of the 63d, 64th and 69th A.W. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. President Wilson commuted the sentence to a reprimand, to be administered by the Commanding General of the 28th Division; restriction to the post at which he is serving for a period of six months, and forfeiture of \$50 per month of his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. No. 205, 1918.)

Lieut. Willard B. Lamberton, Infantry Reserve Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Camp MacArthur, Texas, on July 1, 1918, of having been so drunk and disorderly while in uniform at Chattanooga on Jan. 12 that he was arrested by the civil authorities. He was sentenced to be confined to the limits of his camp for one month and to forfeit \$100 per month for six months. The sentence was confirmed by President Wilson. (G.C.M.O. No. 208, 1918.)

Lieut. Robert J. Redding, Infantry Reserve Corps, was found guilty by a G.C.M. held at Camp Gordon, Ga., on July 30, 1918, of having been absent without leave on July 17; of having broken restriction to the limits of his battalion area on the same date; of having given checks on an Atlanta bank knowing he had not sufficient funds on deposit to meet them, and of having received funds from an enlisted man for safe-keeping and failing to return them. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The sentence was confirmed by the President. (G.C.M.O. No. 208, 1918.)

Lieut. George S. Abbott, Inf., N.A., was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Manila, P.I., on April 11, 1918, of having been drunk while in uniform at Manila on March 2, 1918, and of having drunk with enlisted men at public bars and cafés on the same day. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Wilson commuted the sentence to a reprimand by the Commanding General of the Philippine Department; restriction to the limits of his post for six months, and to a forfeiture of \$50 per month from his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. No. 211, 1918.)

Capt. Guy Brown, 321st Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Camp Sevier, S.C., on July 1, 1918, of having converted to his own use money belonging to his company and of having made a false entry in the company fund account book. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. No. 212, 1918.)

Major George C. Keleher, 1st Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Lewis, Wash., on June 17, 1918, on charges of having broken arrest at Schofield Barracks, H.T., on May 29; with having had liquor in his quarters on the same day, and with having been drunk while on duty on the same day. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The sentence was confirmed by the President. (G.C.M.O. No. 213, 1918.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 460-3.



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wholehearted support you give to any worthy cause is also appreciated." An Army chaplain adds: "Permit me to express my appreciation of your journal, of which I have been a most interested reader and hope to be for many years to come. You seem to have a gift of selecting just the very items on which we are looking for information. We chaplains are often slighted in other things, but you always give us our just dues."

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The sergeant major accompanied the young officer on his rounds, in the course of which the cook house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just commencing to boil, the officer said:

"Why does that water only boil round the edges of the copper and not in the center?"

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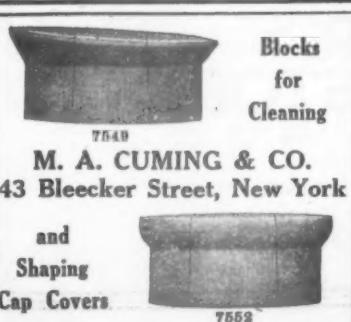
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